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SPRING OF 1897....

Catalogue No. 2

DIVISION OF
DEC 10 1897
BOTANY
AND LABORATORY.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS

VIEW IN ORNAMENTAL GROUNDS AT FRUITLAND

Fruitland Nurseries

P. J. BERCKMANS,
Proprietor.

Augusta, Ga.

Please Read this Before Ordering.

In ordering, write your orders plainly upon the Order Sheet attached to this Catalogue. A lady should **always** sign herself "**Miss**" or "**Mrs.**" to enable us to direct our answers properly. The same name should always be used.

Filling Orders.—Orders are filled as soon after reception as practicable — seldom later than two days. Should certain varieties of plants be exhausted at the time the order is received, or if they are not in proper shipping condition, the order will only be filled as far as our assortment will allow. **We never substitute unless fully authorized.** Patrons are respectfully requested to state if substitution is allowed, should plants first ordered be exhausted.

Plants by Mail.—As a rule these are so seldom satisfactory, and require more time to prepare for safe carriage than they are worth, that we are compelled to decline this class of orders.

Packing and Forwarding.—We pack all our plants **free of charge** and in such a careful manner that no complaint on that score can possibly be made. In every instance **have your plants forwarded by express,** as rapid carriage is of the utmost importance. We guarantee every plant to be in a perfectly healthy condition, and fully graded to standard when leaving our hands, but after delivery into the hands of forwarders, all losses resulting from delays in transit are at the risk of purchaser.

Terms.—Invariably cash with order, or C. O. D. (collect on delivery) by express, with collection charges added. No plants sent C. O. D. unless one-half the amount is remitted before shipment. Our prices are too low to allow any deviation from this rule.

Remittances by Postal Order, Registered Letter, or Bank Draft on Augusta, New York, or New Orleans, are the safest. Money sent through the mail in ordinary letters is in all cases at sender's risk.

Attention to Customers—It is our earnest desire that all the requirements and directions of our customers be scrupulously attended to by our assistants, and we practice the utmost personal supervision to see that this is carried out. We would, therefore, respectfully request that we be informed if, at any time, there is cause for dissatisfaction, that we may have it rectified at the earliest possible moment.

What We Cannot Supply—Bouquets, Cut-Flowers, Flower, Vegetable or Tree Seeds, Horticultural Implements, Labels, Wire, Rustic Work, Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Gladioli, Lilies, Pansies, Violets, and other plants which can be kept in stock but a short period. Orders for some of the above-named articles are received almost daily, and much needless correspondence may be avoided if our friends will kindly omit such items from their orders.

Cuttings.—We are frequently asked to sell cuttings. This we have to decline, as our stock plants are kept under high temperature, and cuttings taken from these soon generate damp when packed, and become useless. As it is in fact more troublesome to detach and pack cuttings than to send plants, we cannot accept orders for cuttings under any circumstances.

Answers to Correspondents.—We are in constant receipt of numerous letters asking for information upon horticultural subjects. These we cheerfully answer personally so far as time will permit, but as such demands upon us are numerous, especially at certain seasons of the year, we earnestly request correspondents to state each question plainly and separately, leaving a blank space after each query sufficient for an answer. A stamp to prepay postage is expected with such letters.

CATALOGUES.

The following Catalogues will be mailed free on application:

No. 1. Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Strawberry Plants, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, etc., issued in August.

No. 2. Spring Catalogue of Bedding and Greenhouse Plants, etc., issued in February.

No. 3. Wholesale Catalogue for Nurserymen and Dealers **ONLY,** issued in July.

Special lists are issued during the year, giving descriptions and quotations of specialties for nurserymen. Address,

P. J. BERCKMANS, Augusta, Ga.

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P. J. BERCKMANS, 1887.

To Our Patrons and Friends.

IN PRESENTING you with a copy of our Plant Catalogue for the year 1897, we return our sincere thanks to the numerous friends whose patronage has been so liberally bestowed upon our firm during the past 39 years. Realizing that in order to produce the highest quality of products, and to offer these at the lowest possible prices, there must be adequate facilities, we have lately remodeled many of our plant houses upon the most improved plans, and added largely to the already vast area of glass.

The "Fruitland Nurseries"

Are located west of and adjoining the limits of the city of Augusta, on the Washington road (continuation of Broad street), and 1¼ miles from terminus of Lake View electric car line. In the home tract of 400 acres are soils of every texture found in this section of the state, thus enabling every class of products to be grown under the most favorable conditions.

The nurseries have been owned and conducted by the same management since 1857, and it may interest those not acquainted with our establishment to learn that

The Firm

Consists of **P. J. Berckmans,** who retains the ownership of the Fruitland Nurseries, and all property connected therewith, as well as the former firm name, and his sons, **Louis A., Robert C.** and **Prosper J. A. Berckmans, Jr.,** under whose management every branch of the business is carefully conducted.

☞ *We have no connection whatever with any other nursery; do not employ agents or salesmen; all our dealings are made directly with purchasers.*

The Nursery Department

Is divided as follows: viz., Roses, 25 acres; Shrubs, 10 acres; Fruit Trees, 200 acres; Grape Vines, 10 acres; Evergreens and Deciduous Trees, 10 acres; Small Fruits, 10 acres; Orchard and Test Grounds, 30 acres.

The Greenhouse and Plant Department

Covers 50,000 square feet of glass, and is conceded to be **the largest area of glass in the South that is entirely devoted to plant growing.** With the numerous additions and improvements added to this department, we are prepared to offer plants at such prices as are in keeping with horticultural progress and the times.

We do not offer premiums, but guarantee the best possible quality at the lowest prices consistent with the cost of production. We would also state that we offer in this Catalogue only such classes of plants as are best suited to **Southern floriculture**, and therefore omit such as are desirable only for cooler latitudes, but are seldom successful here. While we purchase all the novelties which we believe to possess distinctive merits, and offer these at the earliest date that they can be propagated, we cannot guarantee that they will give entire satisfaction in every instance, as much of their success depends upon the care they may receive, as well as the character of soil and suitable weather.

Our Responsibility

For any business transaction extends only to persons purchasing direct from the nursery. Dealers purchasing from us sell upon their own responsibility. We likewise disclaim any liability for results arising from defective planting at improper seasons, or from subsequent faulty treatment and cultivation, and are not in any respect responsible for any loss or damage arising from any failure thereof. While we exercise the greatest care to have all our plants true to name, well grown, and packed in the best possible manner, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace all plants that may accidentally prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid therefor, it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than originally received for said plants that prove untrue.

Address always

P. J. BERCKMANS, Augusta, Georgia.

Plants and their Care

Preparation of the Soil and Culture.—Borders or beds intended for plants should be well and deeply dug during winter or early spring, the soil well pulverized and supplied with the necessary plant food. A compost of stable manure and cotton seed, well decomposed and thoroughly incorporated with the soil during winter, will be found highly beneficial. The plants should be firmly set, the ball of earth not disturbed, but, in case of the latter being wrapped in moss, the moss covering must be removed. When set, water copiously and shade for a few days, and place a mulch of cotton seed, rice chaff or chopped straw around the plants. When fully in growth keep the soil well worked and free from weeds, and remove the mulching.

Time of Planting.—The tender bedding plants enumerated in this Catalogue must not be planted out in open ground until spring frosts are no longer to be apprehended. Although the stock of nearly all varieties is ready for shipment when this Catalogue is issued, we would particularly urge patrons not to order plants intended for bedding until they can be safely cared for on arrival. Those possessing greenhouses or pits, or even ordinary coldframes, would, however, be benefited by ordering early in March, except in cases of new plants of which the number is yet limited, and which are noted as to the time when they are to be supplied.

Care of Plants when Received.—The plants should be potted in a size larger pot than they have been grown in, placed in a common coldframe or greenhouse, if possible, until they begin to grow freely. Shade and water must be used as needed. If the plants are required merely for the border, they can be placed in permanent place on receipt, if the weather is somewhat cloudy; but, in general, it is preferable to allow the plants to recuperate from the effects of the packing and carriage, by being kept in a shady place for a few days. Plants are forwarded without pots; this is a saving of expressage to the buyer, and adds to the safety of carrying.

Potting and Soil.—An equal proportion of leaf mold and good loam, to which is added one-quarter of its bulk of cow manure, the whole mass allowed to stand a few months and thoroughly mixed, will suit almost all classes of plants. Decomposed sod, with a small quantity of manure, is also excellent, and if some bone meal is added the growth is increased. Plants should be repotted when needed, and given pots only one size larger than formerly used, and never shifted from a 3-inch to an 8 or 10-inch pot. Many failures arise from using pots of a size too large as compared to the size of the plant. Always use broken charcoal or potsherds in bottom of all pots above 4 inches in diameter, to give free drainage. Never use saucers unless some gravel or fine cinders are placed under the pots to allow the water to escape freely, and never set the pots on a smooth surface unless means of drainage are provided by placing sand or gravel under the pots.

Plants in Greenhouses.—The natural conditions of plant life include a period of growth succeeded by a period of rest, but all plants do not require rest at the same time, hence to attempt the same treatment for all classes must entail failure. A little experience is necessary when extensive collections of plants are cultivated, and brief directions for special treatment are therefore given under the heads of various classes. Normal conditions of *heat, light, air and moisture* should always be considered. Great variations of temperature between day and night, overwatering in winter, and especially when plants are in a dormant condition, must be avoided. Give free ventilation during the day whenever the outside temperature is not below 50 degrees. In winter water sparingly—two or three times a week will usually prove sufficient. In summer water more freely, but do not drown the plants, as is too often the case. If a plant shows signs of a weakened growth, or assumes an unhealthy color, withhold water and repot; the cause of unhealthy condition will often arise from imperfect drainage or overwatering. Use a weak solution of cow manure and water once or twice a week upon plants which are in full growth and during warm weather, but avoid all fertilizers during the period of rest.

Plants in Dwelling Houses.—The atmosphere in dwelling houses is usually quite dry, and therefore different from that of greenhouses, where there is always considerable moisture. As evaporation is thus more rapid, plants should receive a daily supply of water, and in such quantity only as will keep their roots moist. This is especially advisable when plants have been brought from the greenhouse to the dwelling house.

Insects.—Few greenhouses may be said to be free from either of the following insects: viz., Green Fly or Aphis, Thrip, Red Spider and Mealy Bug. Whenever plants are infested with any of the above, immediate measures for their destruction must be resorted to.

FUNGICIDE AND INSECTICIDE SOLUTIONS AND FORMULAS.

Tobacco 1 pound; boiling water, 3 gallons; strain when cool. Very effective when used as a spray against flea beetle, lice, aphides (plant lice).

Quassia Chips, 1 pound; boiling water, 3 gallons. This very bitter solution is good for prevention rather than cure. Apply as a spray to rose bushes, and to kill plant lice.

Pyrethrum Powder. For worms, flies and aphis. Use dry.

Kerosene Emulsion. 4 pounds of soap dissolved in 1 gallon of water; add to this, while hot, 2 gallons of kerosene. Churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of butter. Add 30 gallons of water before using as a spray. Sour milk may be used instead of soap. For worms, mealy bugs, orange tree scale, etc.

White Hellebore, 1 ounce; water, 3 gallons. Effective as a spray for rose slugs.

Thrip Juice, 1 part to 1,000 parts water. For mealy bugs, lice, etc.

Flowers of Sulphur. Apply dry for mildew on roses.

Lemon Oil. This is a valuable insecticide for all plants grown in greenhouses or pots. Plants should be dipped in a solution of suitable strength. While it kills all scale insects, it is not injurious to the most tender plant.

Spraying.—We earnestly recommend the careful spraying of plants, using either of the above-named solutions. Effective apparatus of moderate cost are now manufactured for use in greenhouses. A hose nozzle for fine spray, or a garden syringe with spray rose, will answer for ordinary purposes.

Shading.—To counteract the burning effects of the sun, use a coat of common whitewash upon the glass; or, if a lasting shade is required, use naptha mixed with some white lead, and apply with a syringe.

Novelties and Plants of Special Merit of 1896.

So far as we have had an opportunity of testing the new plants introduced during the season of 1896, there are few novelties that will be of permanent value except in **Cannas**, of which some very handsome varieties have been produced in this country. Several good **Chrysanthemums** have also appeared. Among 50 new varieties of Roses of European and American introduction, we failed to find more than four or five which we will retain.

We include in the body of this Catalogue, all the **new plants** which were offered in our Catalogue of 1896 under the head of **novelties**, and which, after another season's trial, have fully sustained what was expected from them.

BEDDING PLANTS.

This class comprises plants suitable for the summer decoration of flower gardens. Several varieties are also very desirable for greenhouse and parlor collections.

Time of Planting. The most suitable season to plant these varieties is from the time that spring frosts cease until June.

Prices. It must be understood that the prices as quoted are for plants grown in 2 and 3-inch pots, and of the ordinary shipping size. Large specimens at proportionately increased rates.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS. Many persons, unacquainted with the most desirable classes of plants, often find some difficulty in making suitable selections. To prevent disappointment when plants are selected injudiciously, we would suggest to our patrons to order special collections, which are composed of the most desirable classes, and of such as we grow in large quantities for that purpose. In making these collections, we guarantee that they will give satisfaction, and the utmost liberality will be observed in the quantity sent.

100	Bedding Plants,	all	distinct	$5 00
50	"	"	"	3 00
25	"	"	"	1 75

☞ Special collections will be supplied at above rates only when selection is left to us. Orders naming varieties and quantity of each will be filled at regular Catalogue rates.

GENERAL COLLECTION OF PLANTS.

Abutilon.

Most desirable plants; almost perpetual bloomers. Our collection consists of 20 of the most distinct and newest varieties. 10 cts. each, 10 plants in 10 varieties 80 cts., $6 per 100.

ABUTILON, SOUVENIR DE BONN.

Foliage edged with a broad, silvery white margin, and entirely distinct from all other forms of variegated Abutilons. Plant is of robust growth. An excellent novelty. 10 cts. each.

Abutilon, Souvenir de Bonn.

Ageratum.

Valuable for massing or ribbons and winter blooming; always in bloom, and of easy culture. The dwarf-growing varieties are the most desirable.

10 cts. each, 50 cts. per 10, $4 per 100.

White Carpet. Best white.

John Douglass. Deep Nazarine-blue; very dwarf; best of its color.

Mexicanum var. Pale blue; foliage variegated white.

Aloysia. (*Lemon Verbena.*)

Lemon-scented foliage. An old favorite the country over. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per 10.

Alyssum, Double Sweet.

Double-flowering white; valuable for cut-flowers; perpetual bloomer; also desirable for ribbon lines or pot plants. 10 cts. each, 60 cts. per 10.

Amomum melegueta.

(*Grains of Paradise.*)

Of the ginger family, and produces the cardamom seeds of commerce. In growth it represents a miniature canna, and makes a very pretty pot plant. The foliage is quite fragrant. 15 cts. each,

*Bambusa. (*Chinese Cane.*)

Very desirable for rock-work; of rapid and thoroughly distinct growth.

10 cts. each.

Argentea nana (Fortune's). Dwarf; variegated white; a well-known variety.

Nana. Dwarf; foliage green.

Metake. Very tall; foliage green.

Simoni. Medium height; foliage striped.

Cassia tomentosa.

A half-hardy shrub of the Leguminosa order with tomentose leaflets and pea-shaped yellow flowers; very floriferous. Should be potted up so soon as touched by frost and branches cut back, and wintered in a cool house. 25 cts. each.

Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are absolutely hardy in this latitude.

Carnations.

Carnations.

Very valuable bedding plants, and continuous bloomers during summer and winter. Of these we offer 12 of the best standard sorts in all the shades of scarlet, rose, crimson, yellow, striped, white, etc.

Plant in open ground early in April, and pinch in the flower stems which first appear. This will make bushy plants; again pinch in all flower stems during August, and pot off end of September. This will give strong plants for winter blooming in a pit or cool greenhouse where ample ventilation is provided. Use 4-inch pots when lifting plants from open ground, and give a larger size at each subsequent repotting. Ready March 1. Plants from 3-inch pots, 15 cts. each, $1.25 per 10. We can usually supply large plants during October and November at 25 cts. each, $2 per 10.

Caryopteris mastacanthus.

(*Hardy Shrubby Verbena.*)

A dwarf shrub, growing freely in any soil, and producing fragrant azure-blue flowers in the greatest profusion from September until frost, and if grown in pots, keeps in bloom until midwinter. An excellent old plant. 25 cts. each.

Cestrum.

Free-blooming shrubs.

15 cts. each, $1.25 per 10.

Aurantiacum. Deep orange; spring bloomer.

Nocturnum. (Night-blooming Jasmine.) Flowers greenish white during summer; very fragrant at night.

Cuphea. (*Cigar Plant.*)

***Eminens.** Growth erect; flowers scarlet, tipped yellow; profuse autumn bloomer. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10.

Hyssopiphylla. A very neat miniature plant o dwarf habit, and with bright blue flowers, which are produced in great profusion. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10.

Platycentra. A most profuse bloomer; flower tubular, red, tipped black and white; very desirable plant. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, $6 per 100.

CUPHEA LLAVÆ.

"New Tricolor Cuphea."

We have tried this during the past three summers, and found it one of the most desirable of the new bedding plants. Flowers of tubular shape, with two bright scarlet wings at the end; the tips are bright purple and the stamens white, while the body of the flower is pea-green and covered with fine crimson hairs. Grows quite bushy, attains a height of 12 inches, and is covered during the entire summer and autumn with a profusion of bloom. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10.

Datura. (*Brugmansia suaveolens.*)

A shrubby plant, growing to a height of 6 to 8 feet in rich ground; flowers white, very large, trumpet-shaped and fragrant; a most excellent plant for effect. 15 cts. each.

Caryopteris mastacanthus.

Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are absolutely hardy in this latitude.

*Genista Andreana.

This plant has created a sensation in Europe, where it was offered in 1892 for the first time. It is a Scotch broom with red flowers, and has already become very popular for forcing, although the plant is hardy here. Flowers in long bunches; ground color of corolla is golden yellow; lower petals with a deep purple border and lateral petals crimson-red. The appearance of this plant when in bloom is truly magnificent. Strong imported plants, 50 cts. each.

Hamelia patens.

This is as yet very little known, but in South Florida is destined to become a very desirable shrub; 5 to 10 feet high. We have found it here to be a very striking summer and fall-blooming bedding and greenhouse plant. Flowers bright orange-red, lasting a long time, and succeeded by dark black berries, which are retained a long time; a really good plant, and especially desirable because it is rare. 15 cts. each.

Heliotrope.

Universal favorite; flowers very fragrant; excellent for bedding out or for pot culture as winter bloomers. Ten varieties, colors ranging from deep purple to pure white. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, $6 per 100.

Hydrangea.

Strong plants, 25 cts. each, $2 per 10; small plants, from 3-inch pots, 15 cts. each, $1.25 per 10.

HORTENSIS GROUP—With Globose Heads.

All require a shady, and, where practicable, a rich and moist situation. The color is changeable according to soils, and varies from blue to rose color; all hardy.

***Otaksa.** An improved variety of Hortensis; the flower heads very large; pale rose or blue, according to soil.

***Ramis pictis.** A new variety, with dark purple stems and large heads of pale blue flowers, with lighter center; excellent.

***Rosea.** Vigorous habit; flower heads shaped like those of Thomas Hogg, and as freely produced; color bright rosy red.

***Thomas Hogg.** Finest white-flowering variety of this class.

JAPANESE GROUP—With Cymose or Flat Heads.

***Fimbriata.** With fringed flowers.

***Japonica.** Outer florets pale blue, inner dark blue.

***Imperatrice Eugenie.** Pale blue.

***Stellata prolifera.** Outer florets pale rose, center darker.

JAPANESE GROUP—With Heads in Panicles.

***Paniculata grandiflora.** Produces immense panicles of pure white flowers, which last for several weeks.

*Lantanas.

Very desirable class of plants; continually in flower from May until frost; flowers generally of two colors; excellent bedders; 15 varieties. The great improvements in the newer varieties consist in their dwarf, compact habit, and increased flowering qualities. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, $6 per 100.

Leonotis Leonurus.

(*Lion's Tail.*)

Free-blooming plants, with spikes of orange flowers. A very interesting plant, by no means common. 15 cts. each, $1 per 10.

Petunias, Double.

Twelve best varieties, all colors; continuous bloomers. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, $6 per 100.

Double Petunia.

Plumbago.

Capensis. A most excellent plant; an almost continuous bloomer; the flowers are pale blue. 10 cts. each, 75c. per 10.

Capensis alba. New; a pure white variety of the above, and of similar growth. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10.

Rosea. Flowers pink. 15 cts. each.

Rosea superba. New; flowers deep pink. 15c.

Pinks, Paisley.

Smaller than carnations; flowers of various shades; clove-scented. Four varieties. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10.

Salvia.

10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10.

Splendens. Scarlet; best for bedding. $4 per 100.

Alba. White, sometimes striped red, or half white and half red.

Eriocalix. Purple and white; blooms in fall.

Marmorata. Dwarf; flowers white, spotted scarlet.

Mrs. Mitchell. Purple.

Mr. Isanchon. Distinctly striped red and white; compact habit; free bloomer.

Mrs. Stevens. Purple-crimson.

NEW ITALIAN CANNAS.

These are the most conspicuous varieties in cultivation, and were introduced in 1895, but until this season the stock was held by a few firms at $5 per plant. We offer a limited number of plants from 3-inch pots after April 15, at **50 cts. each.**

AUSTRIA. Flowers measuring from 6 to 7 inches across, and with five petals, three of which are pure yellow, and two slightly spotted carmine.

ITALIA. Flowers nearly as large as those of Austria; bright golden yellow, with a large blotch of bright scarlet on each petal, in the style of Queen Charlotte, but the lower petal is usually 2 inches wide.

Both varieties are of tall growth, and their introduction created a sensation in horticultural circles.

NEW CANNAS of 1895 and 1896.

Plants started in pots and ready after April 1. Dry roots ready now.

The remarkable improvements which have lately been made in these plants have brought them to the front rank of the ornamental foliage class. Among the best new sorts of late introduction, which we selected out of a large number, and which we fully tested, are the following.

15 cts. each, $1 per 10.

Alsace. Pale sulphur-yellow, changing to white.
Ami Pichon. Bright crimson, with deeper crimson markings.
Chicago. Scarlet-vermilion.
Columbia. Rich, glowing red.
Comte de Bouchaud. Bright golden yellow, spotted with bright red.
Crown Jewel. Deep yellow, dotted with small scarlet.
Eldorado. Yellow, speckled with light red.
Flamingo. Solid crimson.
F. R. Pierson. Scarlet, with the center of each flower touched with yellow.
Franz Buchner. Orange, suffused with scarlet.
Francois Billard. Deep crimson, shaded darker.
Fuerst Bismarck. Rich crimson.
Gloire Lyonnaise. Canary-yellow, mottled crimson.
Golden Star. Pure yellow; compact and dwarf habit. The dwarfest of all Cannas, and free-blooming. $5 per 100.
Madame Montefiore. In the style of Florence Vaughan, but of a lighter shade of yellow, and spotted red.
Paolo Radaelli. Dazzling crimson, with narrow golden border.
Queen Charlotte. Flowers very large; brilliant orange, scarlet center, and broad golden belt; free-bloomer, and excellent in every respect. $5 per 100.
Rose Unique. The nearest approach to a rose color; flowers with narrow petals.
Souvenir d'Antoine Crozy. Scarlet-crimson, with broad golden border.

Queen Charlotte Canna.

General Collection.

BEST VARIETIES FROM INTRODUCTIONS PREVIOUS TO 1895.

10c. ea.; 10 varieties, our selection, 75c.

SPECIAL OFFER.—For $1.50 we will supply 25 plants in 25 distinct varieties of our selection, or at $5 per 100 for varieties especially quoted for massing.

Alphonse Bouvier. Foliage green; habit compact and dwarf; flowers of a brilliant crimson, very large, and produced in large, branching stems; begins to bloom early in spring, and lasts throughout the whole summer; a grand variety.
Basset's Red. Foliage brilliant red.
Charles Henderson. Flowers very large, brilliant red; compact growth; a profuse bloomer. Height 3 to 3½ ft. $5 per 100.
Capitaine P. de Suzzoni. Flowers with broad, rounded petals, produced in large spikes; canary-yellow, spotted cinnamon-red. 4 to 5 feet.
Edouard Mieg. Flowers very large, rich vermilion-scarlet. 3½ feet.
Egandale. Foliage dark bronzy red; flowers bright cherry-red, large and of good substance. 4 to 5 feet. $5 per 100.
Ehemanii. Very distinct; foliage large, like that of a banana; flowers very large, carmine-red, borne on stems of great length, that often produce a dozen flowers. 5 feet.
Enfant du Rhone. Deep orange-red, washed cinnabar-red, yellow center; foliage green. 5 feet.
Explorateur Crampbel. Foliage green; flower large; vermilion tinted, with crimson spots. 4 feet.
F. Newessell. Flowers of a bright crimson color overlaid with orange. 3½ feet. $5 per 100.

CANNAS, continued.

Florence Vaughan. Flowers very large and broad, yellow, spotted bright scarlet; free-blooming and strong habit. This is one of the best varieties in cultivation. $5 per 100.

Geoffroy St. Hillaire. Scarlet and orange; dark foliage. 4½ feet.

Jacquemet Bonnefond. Foliage green, with bronzy purple ribs and veins; flowers very large, rich orange-scarlet. 3 feet.

J. C. Vaughan. Foliage purple; flower large, clear deep vermilion-orange, satiny lustre. 3½ feet.

J. D. Cabos. Foliage dark; flowers rich apricot, with deeper shadings. 4 feet.

Madame Crozy. Habit of growth is vigorous and dwarf; foliage dark green; flowers closely set on branching stems, orange-crimson, bordered with yellow. This variety is valuable either for bedding in masses or for cut flowers. $5 per 100.

Marquise Arthur de l'Aigle. Flowers crimson, with wide golden margin and center stained yellow.

Maurice Mussy. Rich, satiny vermilion-scarlet, with broad round petals. 4 feet.

Mr. Laforcade. Flowers of large size, of a deep salmon, shaded brick-red; foliage deep bronzy purple. 3 feet.

Princess de Brancovan. Flowers cinnabar-red, edged golden brown.

P. J. Berckmans. One of the new Crozy set of 1893, six varieties, being selected out of 20, as representing his best achievemennts in Cannas up to that year; and named in our honor by Mr. J. C. Vaughan, of Chicago. Leaves long, narrow, green; flower spike compact, standing well above the foliage; flowers large, bright cherry-red; color almost identical with that of Ehemanni, but petals reflex in a graceful form. 5 feet.

Paul Bruant. Dwarf habit; foliage green, edged purple; flowers orange-scarlet.

Paul Marquant. Foliage green; flowers salmon-red, with long petals. $5 per 100.

Star of '91, or **Thos. S. Ware.** Orange-scarlet, banded with yellow; foliage green. 3 feet.

Miss Sarah Hill. Rich carmine. 3½ ft. $5 per 100.

Nellie Bowden. Clear yellow; flowers small. 3 feet.

Various French Cannas.

Theoph. Viard. Carmine, shaded amaragth. 3½ ft.

Zebrina. Foliage of immense size; green, striped purple. Excellent for center of beds of foliage plants. It is the tallest of the whole collection. 6 ft., $5 per 100.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

For many years past we have added annually to our collection the most promising of the new varieties, until our present stock contains nothing but superior sorts. To grow every variety that is offered by the many growers would prove injudicious. We therefore select only the most distinct prize varieties as they appear, and thus keep our selection within reasonable bounds. To fully describe the peculiar shades and colors, and the great variety of forms, would not be possible within the limit of this Catalogue. While we keep several thousand plants in stock, it is impossible to always have a full supply of plants of every variety. We therefore make the following offer, if the selection of varieties is left to us. We will in every instance send only the most distinct varieties, and include many of the leading sorts of 1896.

Chrysanthemum.

10 best varieties, suitable for exhibition purposes				$0 75
50	"	"	"	3 00
100	"	"	"	5 00
One plant of any variety				10 cts. each.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.—If for **open ground,** plant in any good soil, well fertilized, and from end of March until June; if for **winter blooming** in the house, the plants should be lifted from the open ground during **September,** potted in 8 or 10-inch pots, and removed to a cool greenhouse or kept well sheltered from the sun. Should **very large flowers** be desired, such as are seen at special exhibitions, all the buds but one upon one stem should be pinched off as soon as they appear. This is termed "**disbudding,**" and enables the production of flowers of 6 or more inches in diameter. While such enormous flowers can be produced by this process, it must be borne in mind that by allowing the plant to perfect all the flowers which it produces, the latter will not average half the size of those produced by the "disbudding" process. Many varieties will remain in full bloom until Christmas if kept in a cool greenhouse, and few plants will afford as much pleasure and profusion of bloom.

For **forcing under glass,** plants should be grown in pots during their whole period of growth. Take young plants during March or April, and increase the size of pots gradually from a 3-inch to a 10 or 12-inch, and treat as suggested for "disbudding."

BULBS.

Amaryllis.

Amaryllis.

Johnsonii. Crimson, with white stripes; bloom during spring; large-flowering bulbs. This variety is nearly hardy in this latitude, but for permanent open-ground culture a covering of leaves during winter is advisable. If flowers are desired for early spring, lift the bulbs after frost; allow these to dry off for a month or six weeks, then pot in 8-inch pots and bring into the greenhouse. They are most ornamental and valuable plants. 50 cts. each.

Longiflora. Flowers white, striped pink; a profuse spring-blooming variety, and very hardy. Large bulbs, 50 cts. each; medium, 25 cts. each.

Caladium. (*Elephant's Ear.*)

Esculentum. A most effective plant, with enormously large leaves. Excellent for groups upon lawns. Give an abundance of rich soil and water. Large bulbs, 25 cts. each, $2 per 10; medium, $1 per 10.

Javanicum. Similar to above, but with deep purple stems. 25 cts. each, $2 per 10; medium bulbs, $1 per 10.

Crinum.

Hybrid of Crinum Capense. Umbels of four flowers, flesh with darker bands; flower-stalk 3 feet; is very hardy, and flowers are produced from early spring until frost. 25 cts. each.

Kirkii, or Nobile. Flowers 12 to 15 in an umbel; white, with bright red stripe down the back; leaves 3 to 4 feet long. A very showy plant introduced from Zanzibar in 1879; not hardy here. Bulbs should be lifted before heavy frost and protected during winter. If bedded out early in April, several successive crops of bloom will be produced; a handsome and desirable variety. 25 cts. each.

Scabrum. Umbels of eight to ten flowers; light pink and purplish band; very fragrant; opens about 4 P. M. and remains in bloom until the following morning Begins to bloom in July, and lasts until frost; requires a little protection during excessively cold weather. 25 cts. each.

Pancratium Coronarium.

(*Hymenocallis.*)

A native species, found in a few restricted localities in Georgia and South Carolinia. Flowers saucer-shaped, with six truncate lobes at the stamens; pure white and bloom from May until October. Can be cultivated as a pot plant and treated as a Calla, or may be planted in a low, wet place or immersed in water. Large-flowering bulbs, 25 cts. each, $2 per 10.

COLORED FOLIAGE PLANTS

FOR BEDDING.

The list of plants suited for bedding in open ground in this climate is reduced to varieties which, after many years' test, can be recommended as capable of standing our long, warm summers. We have ceased to grow Achyranthus, Cinerarias, Coleus, and other classes which are only successful under more favorable climatic conditions.

Acalypha tricolor.

Foliage broad, mottled and blotched crimson, scarlet and rose; always of bright color; neither fades nor burns during our warmest weather; grows 3 to 4 feet high, but should be kept pinched in to make a bushy plant. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, $6 per 100.

Ageratum variegatum.

Leaves beautifully variegated white, and produce a profusion of pale blue flowers; very desirable. 50 cts. per 10, $4 per 100.

Anthericum vittatum var.

A low growing plant, with leaves 12 inches long, narrow and beautifully striped white; a good bedding plant. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, $6 per 100.

Basela variegata.

A shrubby species of Madeira Vine; leaves finely variegated. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10.

Acalypha tricolor.

Crotons.

We cannot too highly recommend these gorgeously colored foliage plants for bedding in open ground, but their brilliancy is intensified if plants are given full sunshine. They surpass in beauty any other colored foliage plant.

As Crotons are easily injured by cold, plants should not be bedded out until after April 15th in this section; they should be lifted and potted in October, when they will make most attractive features for conservatories. We offer 6 best bedding sorts.

Prices from 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each, $2 per 10, $15 per 100. Prices from 2 1-2-inch pots, 15 cts. each, $1.25 per 10, $10 per 100.

Euphorbia sanguinea.

Foliage purplish crimson, veined carmine; a striking plant, and useful for center of beds or background; grows 6 to 7 feet in height, and a single specimen, surrounded by bright colored **Crotons**, makes an effective group. Plants can be kept within a height of 2 feet by repeated clipping. Pot off before frost. Plants from 4-inch pots, 15 cts, $1.25 per 10. Large plants, for single specimens, 50 cts. and 75 cts. each.

Croton nobile.

Phyllanthus rosea pictus.

A very striking plant; leaves colored with rose, bronze, green and white; beds out and stands the sun well; grows 2 to 4 feet in height, and is also a most desirable conservatory plant. Plants from 3-inch pots, 15 each, $1.25 per 10. Larger plants from 4 and 5-inch pots, 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Sanseviera Zeylanica.

Sword-like leaves, green, marbled with lighter shade; an excellent bedding plant. Plants from 3-inch pots, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, $6 per 100; from 4 and 5-inch pots, 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Strobilanthes Dyerianus.

A new house and bedding plant, introduced from England in the spring of 1894. It forms a compact bush 12 to 18 inches high, with leaves 6 to 7 inches long and 3 to 4 inches wide, of intense metallic purple, shading into light rose, and with a green margin. Flowers violet blue; a free bloomer, and has given

Sanseviera Zeylanica.

most satisfactory results when bedded out in open border. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, $5 per 100.

Stevia variegata.

Foliage finely variegated white; a valuable plant for ribbon planting. 50 cts. per 10, 4 per 100.

Strobilanthes Dyerianus.

Clerodendron Balfouri.

CLIMBERS.

*Akebia quinata.

Of rapid growth; flowers of deep maroon in early spring; evergreen. 25 cts.

*Ampelopsis. (*Japan Ivy.*)

*Veitchii. A Japanese climber of rapid growth; excellent for covering walls. 15c. each, $1 per 10.

*Tricolor. With variegated leaves; good for trellis. 15 cts. each.

*Muralis. } Rapid climbers of recent introduction.
*Royalli. } 15 cts. each.

Aristolochia elegans.

†Allamanda Hendersonii.

Beautiful large yellow flowers; free bloomer. 25c. each.

†Antigonon leptopus.

Rapid grower, with racemes of rose-colored flowers in summer. 25 cts. each.

†Aristolochia elegans.

One of the best summer half-hardy climbers; of rapid and dense growth. It bears profusely, even on small plants, has handsome and elegant flowers of a rich, dark purple color, ornamented throughout with irregular branched markings of a creamy white, and having a golden yellow eye surrounded by rich, velvety purple. Roots should be covered with leaves in winter. Plants, from 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each.

Aristolochia ornithocephala.

(*The Bird Aristolochia.*)

One of the most singular flowers imaginable. The flowers are of large size, reddish-purple in color, veined and marbled. This plant will grow in any warm situation and flower freely during the fall; of rapid climbing habit, but is not hardy. If planted in a greenhouse it will flower almost continuously, if given ample space. 25c. each.

Bignonia.

Argyreo violacea. Foliage green, veined white; underside purple; a showy climber. 25 cts. each.

Magnifica. Flowers varying from delicate mauve to purplish crimson; very large; blooms in summer; a very handsome species; of recent introduction. 50 cts. each.

*Speciosa. Flowers pink, stained purple; blooms profusely in spring, and is hardy at Savannah. 25 cts. each.

Venusta. Rich orange; winter bloomer for conservatory; is a most desirable variety for Florida, where it produces a wealth of brilliant flowers during winter. 25 cts. each.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are hardy; the others are for house culture. Those marked with a dagger (†) are good for open ground in summer.

Bougainvillea glabra Sanderiana.

A new variety of Bougainvillea, which produces an abundance of rosy crimson flowers from spring until autumn. It makes a good pot plant; but, when given ample room in a cool greenhouse and trained to pillars or wire, it is a most gorgeous plant when in bloom. Plants from 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each.

Bougainvillea glabra Sanderiana.

Campsidium filicifolium.

Of rapid growth; leaves fern-like, and very beautiful; desirable. 25 cts. each.

†Cissus discolor.

Foliage beautiful crimson, white and green; stems die in winter unless kept under high temperature. 25 cts. each.

*Clematis paniculata.

Flowers white, star-shaped; produced during midsummer and fall upon long shoots. In addition to its profusion of flowers, the latter are also very fragrant and the foliage is handsome. A most desirable new climber, which is attracting much attention, and is perfectly hardy. 25 cts. each.

Clerodendron Balfouri.

A plant of exquisite appearance; flowers bright scarlet, encased in a pure white, bag-like calyx; very desirable. See illustration on page 10, from a photograph. 25 cts. each.

Dipladenia urophylla.

Flowers pink, with yellow; a good house climber. 25 cts. each.

Ficus repens.

Evergreen; excellent for walls, rock-work or for covering rustic work in greenhouses. 15 cts. each.

Ipomœa.

†**Macrantholeucum**, or **Moon-Flower.** A rapid climber, with very large, pure white flowers, which open in the evening and last all night; a valuable plant for verandas or arbors. 15 cts. each.

Ipomœa Learii.

*Selowii. Flowers pink, convolvulus-shaped; roots tuberous, perennial; very desirable. 15 cts. each.

†**Learii.** Flowers bright blue, with reddish rays and very large; a most conspicuous and valuable variety. 15 cts. each.

Ivy. (*Hedera.*)

*Algerian. With very broad leaves; evergreen. 15 cts. each.

*Aurantia. With smaller foliage, and producing scarlet berries. 15 cts. each.

*Irish. Evergreen; a well-known plant. 15 cts.

*Marginata aurea. Leaves bordered yellow. 25 cts. each.

*Variegata. Leaves blotched white. 25 cts. each.

*Jasmine, Double Carolina.

(*Gelsemium.*)

A variety of the native species with double flowers; a profuse bloomer and very desirable. 25 cts. each, $2 per 10.

†Jasmine, Catalonian.

Flowers white; very fragrant. 15 cts. each.

Lygodium scandens.

Japanese climbing fern. A graceful climber for greenhouse culture. 25 cts. each.

Manettia.

*Cordata. Produces innumerable scarlet, tubular flowers; constant bloomer; roots perennial. Excellent for trellis. 15 cts. each.

†Bicolor. An old plant which deserves a place in any greenhouse. Flowers tubular; half red and yellow; blooms profusely from fall until spring. 15 cts.

Passiflora.

*Arc-en-Ciel. Flowers large, center white and citron-colored, with outer circle dark; a rapid grower. New; an excellent plant. 25 cts. each.

*Constance Elliott. Similar to the above in growth, but flowers pure white. 25 cts. each.

Decaisneana. Blue and red; very fragrant; flowers very large. 25 cts. each.

Kermesina. Crimson. 25 cts. each.

Rhynchospermum.

*Jasminoides. (*African Jasmine.*) Evergreen. with white, fragrant flowers in April and May; a valuable, hardy climber. 25 cts. each.

Variegatum. With variegated leaves. 25 cts.

Senecio.

Scandens. (*German, or Parlor Ivy.*) Desirable for trellis work. 10 cts. each.

Macroglossis. New, with foliage resembling English Ivy. 10 cts. each.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are hardy; the others are for house culture. Those marked with a dagger (†) are good for open ground in summer.

Solanum.

Azureum, or Seaforthianum. Of the same habit of growth as the *Solanum Jasminoides*, but producing numerous bunches of delicate blue flowers with golden anthers and fragrant. While it produces an abundance of flowers if planted in open ground, these are not freely produced until midsummer, and are injured by frost. We recommend, therefore, to grow this beautiful climber in a greenhouse, where the great beauty of its flowers is best seen. 25 cts. each.

***Jasminoides.** (*Potato Vine.*) Flowers white; very desirable for outdoor culture. 15 cts. each.

***Jasminoides grandiflora.** A new variety of more bushy habit; flowers large and produced in numerous large racemes. 15 cts.

Wendlandi. A rapid-growing climber, of deciduous habit; flowers large, pale lavender-blue, produced in large bunches. Should be planted in open ground in April, and in a sunshiny situation, where it blooms best. A superb climber of half-hardy habit here, but hardy in Florida. 25 cts. each.

Solanum Wendlandi.

†Sollya heterophylla.

A medium growing climber, with bell-shaped flowers of a bright blue; nearly hardy. 25 cts.

†Stigmaphyllum ciliatum.

Flowers canary yellow, of rapid growth, and good bloomer. 25 cts. each.

Swainsona Galegifolia alba.

Flowers pure white, produced in sprays of 10 to 15 each, and resemble a white sweet pea. Blooms nearly the whole year in a cool greenhouse. One of the most desirable white-flowering plants. 15 cts. each, $1 per 10.

Thunbergia fragrans.

Flowers white; profuse bloomer. 25 cts. each.

†Tacsonia lævis.

Crimson; most profuse bloomer; excellent for outdoor culture in summer; resembles the Passion Flower. 25 cts. each.

Tecoma Jasminoides.

Flowers white, with carmine center; a fine house plant. 25 cts. each.

Vanilla aromatica.

The true Vanilla Plant; requires a very warm greenhouse. 50 cts. to $1 each.

Geraniums.

Zonale, or Horseshoe, Double and Single. Indispensable in any collection of plants, whether for house culture or bedding out, for which purpose they are admirably adapted. For bedding out, we would recommend the solid darker shades. The light-colored and oculated varieties are best adapted for pot culture

We do not give a list of varieties, because short descriptions will not convey a correct idea of their individual merits. Our collection has been very carefully selected from several hundred sorts, and all those we have retained are the cream of the old standard sorts and the newer introductions. The flowers include all the shades of scarlet, crimson, lilac, pink, salmon, white and striped. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per 10, $6 per 100.

Scented Citron, Pennyroyal, Attar of Rose, Rose. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per 10.

Tricolor, Silver and Gold-Leaved. Very handsome classes, each comprising many exquisite varieties. Leaves are finely tinted or marked with silver, gold, bronze, carmine, with light margins or dark zones. Fine for pot culture, but unfit for bedding purposes. Most varieties shed their leaves in summer. Six varieties. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per 10.

Ivy-Leaved, Single and Double. Nearly all of trailing habit and well-suited for hanging baskets or to be trained on trellis. Flowers vary from pure white to lilac, pink and crimson. Twelve varieties—Pink, Carmine, White, etc. 10 cts. each, $1 per 10.

Those marked wi an asterisk (*) are hardy; the others are for house culture. Those marked with a dagger (†) are good for open ground in summe

PLANTS FOR GREENHOUSE.

This class is intended to be cultivated under glass or in the house, although several varieties are effective bedding plants.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS.—For the convenience of patrons not thoroughly familiar with the most desirable plants for furnishing greenhouses, we will make up the following collections. All the plants will be distinct, and of the most desirable classes and varieties, the selection to be left to us:

12 Greenhouse Plants	$2 00
25 Greenhouse Plants	4 00
50 Greenhouse Plants	8 00
100 Greenhouse Plants	15 00

*Abutilon.

Vigorous growing plants; almost perpetual bloomers; flowers bell-shaped. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per 10. (See under head of Bedding Plants.)

Acacia.

A genus of medium-sized trees, most desirable for the elegance of their foliage and the profusion of their bloom. Some varieties will withstand several degrees of frost, but all are hardy where the banana will thrive. 4 varieties. Plants from 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each.

*Acacia Farnesiana. (*Popinac.*)

A well known half-hardy shrub; flowers yellow, in balls, and emitting a delightful violet fragrance; an excellent winter bloomer. Strong plants, 25 cts. each.

Adamea versicolor.

Panicles of white and lilac-tinted flowers. 25c. each.

*Andromeda Japonica.

A dwarf, compact-growing evergreen shrub, attaining a height of 4 to 5 feet; flowers in racemes; white, slightly tinted pink. Early in spring the plant is literally covered with flowers, and is most striking in appearance. It thrives best in rich, moist soil, and is very hardy. It is also very valuable for forcing under glass, as its flowers are exceedingly desirable for floral decorations. Imported plants, 12 to 15 inches, bushy, $1 each.

Æschynanthus Zebrina.

Flowers orange and red, of trailing habit; leaves striped. Should be grown on blocks of wood, like orchids. 25 cts. each.

Agapanthus umbellatus.

(*African Lily.*)

Flowers blue; almost hardy in this latitude. 25 and 50 cts. each.

Allamanda.

***Cathartica.** Shrubby plant; flowers yellow; profuse bloomer. 25 cts. each.

***Hendersonii.** Flowers golden yellow; a beautiful climber; almost perpetual bloomer; can be grown in pots and trained to a stake. 25 cts. each.

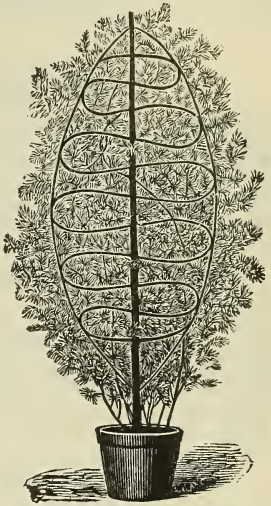
*Angelonia grandiflora.

An old plant, not sufficiently appreciated; flowers deep blue; free bloomer; good bedder. 15 cts. each.

Asparagus.

Plumosus nanus. A most graceful plant. The branches are slender and arching. Foliage is finer than the most delicate ferns, and of a bright and very pleasing green. 25c. and 50 cts. each.

Tenuissimus. A most decorative plant, with delicate foliage; a great acquisition. 25 cts. each.



Asparagus tenuissimus.

*Beloperone oblongata.

Profuse bloomer from October until spring; flowers crimson. 15 cts. each.

Calla Æthiopica.

(*Lily of the Nile.*)

White trumpet-shaped flowers. 25c. and 50c. each.

Calodendron Capensis.

(*The Cape Chestnut.*)

This is considered the finest evergreen tree of Natal, South Africa, and, although introduced in Europe in the last century, it is but seldom seen in cultivation. As its name indicates (from Kalos, beautiful, and Dendron, a tree), it is of handsome appearance. The flesh-colored or creamy white flowers, composed of linear oblong petals, are produced in immense terminal panicles. Stems and leaves are pubescent; latter are large, opposite, simple, crenated; branches opposite, or three in a whorl. In England it is valued as a handsome greenhouse evergreen tree, and will doubtless become popular in south Florida, where it is reported to be of a deciduous habit. Plants from 4 and 5-inch pots, 50 cts. each.

*Centradenia.

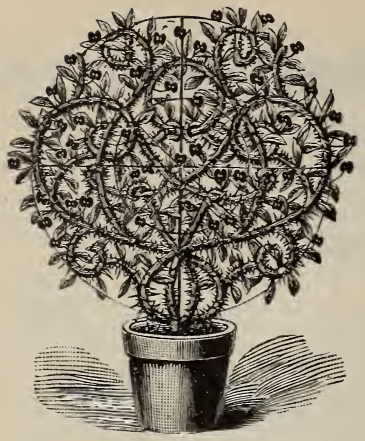
Dwarf, soft-wooded plants; foliage dark green and red. Winter bloomers for conservatory.

Rosea and **Floribunda.** 15 cts. each.

Casuarina. (*Beefwood of Australia.*)

Very graceful greenhouse tree; foliage feathery and thread-like; valuable for decorative purposes. Two varieties. 25 cts. each; larger specimens, 50 cts.

All those prefixed with an asterisk (*) are desirable winter bloomers.



Euphorbia splendens.

Clerodendron.

Balfouri. A climbing plant, but can be grown as a bush by keeping it slightly pot-bound; flowers bright scarlet, encased in a bag-like calyx of pure white; an exquisite plant; drops its foliage in winter. 25 cts.

Speciosum. Similar in habit to *Balfouri*, but with darker colored calyx. 25 cts. each.

Coffea.

The coffee trees are very ornamental when loaded with ripe berries, which are of a bright red color.

Arabica. The Coffee Tree. An evergreen shrub with glossy leaves and fragrant white flowers. 2-year-old plants, 25 cts. each; 3-year-old plants, 50 cts. each.

Liberian. A variety with larger leaves and also fragrant flowers. 3-year-old plants, 50 cts. each.

*Chrysanthemum frutescens.

(*Paris Daisy.*)

Free winter-blooming plants; flowers white and yellow. Two varieties. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10.

*Delechampia rosea.

A hard-wood shrub, with curiously shaped, rose colored flowers, which are produced during the whole year. 50 cts. each.

Duranta Plumieri.

Tall-growing conservatory shrub; flowers blue, succeeded by yellow berries, which are retained all winter. 25 cts. each.

Eranthemum marginatum.

Shrubby plant, with leaves margined white. 25 cts.

*Eucharis Amazonica.

(*Amazonian Lily.*)

Bulbous plants, with white, fragrant flowers. Most valuable winter-blooming plant. Requires rich loam and ample drainage; give liquid manure while in growth, and a rest of six weeks in fall. Several bulbs may be planted in a shallow tub, and do not require repotting unless the bulbs are crowded. Top-dress he soil twice a year. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

*Eupatorium.

Winter-blooming plants; flowers white, like a stevia. Two varieties. 15 cts. each.

Euphorbia.

***Splendens.** A thorny shrub with bright red flowers; continuous bloomer. 25 cts. each.

Sanguinea. Foliage brown-crimson, veined carmine; fine bedder. 25 cts. each.

***Jacquiniæflora.** Flowers bright orange; fine winter bloomer. 25 cts. each.

*Franciscea eximia.

A shrubby plant, with flowers opening pale blue and turning white; very fragrant and profuse bloomer. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

*Gardenia citriodora.

A dwarf, shrubby plant, producing numerous small white flowers in early spring or winter, as fragrant as orange blossoms. 25 cts. each.

Grevillea robusta.

(*Anstralian Silk Oak.*)

A tall tree; fine, pinnate foliage; flowers orange-yellow. The fern-like leaves make this a graceful and valuable plant for decorative purposes. In Florida it is highly valued as a shade tree of wonderful beauty. 25 cts. each; larger sizes, 50 cts. each.

Gynura aurantiaca.

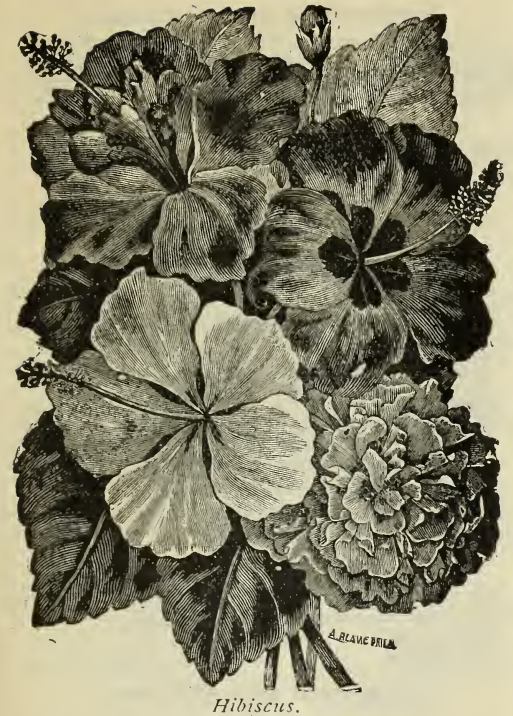
A handsome plant, with leaves of violet tint and velvety texture. 15 cts. each.

*Habrothamnus elegans.

Flowers tubular, carmine; of easy culture; constant bloomer. 15 cts. each.

Grevillea robusta.

All those prefixed with an asterisk (*) are desirable winter bloomers.



Hibiscus.

Hamelia patens.

This is as yet very little known, but in South Florida is destined to become a very desirable shrub; 5 to 10 feet high. We have found it here to be a very striking summer and fall-blooming greenhouse plant. Flowers bright orange-red, lasting a long time, and succeeded by dark black berries, which are retained a long time; a good plant. 15 cts. each; large plants, 50 cts. each.

Heterocentron.

Good winter bloomer. **Alba** (white), **Rosea** (pink). 15 cts. each.

Hibiscus Sinensis.

(*Chinese Hibiscus.*)

Magnificent plants for bedding or pot culture. From 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each, $2 per 10; from 4-inch pots, 50 cts. each, $4 per 10. Varieties include single and double.

Hibiscus can be bedded in open ground during April and again potted off in October. Their flowers are produced continuously during summer.

Baptisti. Dark red; double.
Cruentus. Crimson; double.
Callerii. Buff, base of petals crimson; double.
Cooperii. Leaves variegated rose; white and green flowers; single.
Dennisonii. Single; flowers white when planted in open ground, but of a dingy tint under glass.
Decora. Rosy carmine; single.
Double Salmon.
Double Yellow.
Grandiflorus. Single red; large.
Lambertii. Single; pale red.
Miniata. Vivid red; double.
Schizopetalus. Flowers with petals fringed; light red; single.
Sub-violaceus. Crimson-violet; double.
Versicolor. Crimson, mottled white; single.
Zebrinus. Red, striped white and yellow; double.

*Imantophyllum miniatum.

An amaryllidaceous plant, with rich salmon or light flame-colored flowers; blooms in spring. 50 cts. to $1 each.

*Impatiens Sultani.

Plants resemble somewhat a balsam in habit of growth; flowers carmine-magenta; very free bloomers. 10 cts. each.

Alba. White-flowering. 10 cts. each.
Lucy. Lilac. 10 cts. each.
Queen. Pink. 10 cts. each.

Ixora coccinea.

Free-blooming greenhouse shrub; flowers orange red, in umbels. 50 cts. each.

Jacaranda] mimosifolia.

A greenhouse tree, with leaves resembling an acacia. Flowers blue, in large panicles in spring; a showy plant, but requires to be 3 or 4 years old before blooming. 50 cts. each.

Jasminum.

Fragrant flowering shrubs.

***Sambac.** (*Arabian Jasmine.*) Flowers white; very profuse bloomer. 25 cts. each; large plants, 50 cts. each.
Grand Duke of Tuscany. Very double; white. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.
Grandiflorum. (*Catalonian Jasmine.*) 15c. each.
Gracillimum, or **J. Multiflorum.** (*Star Jasmine.*) Flowers white; star-shaped. 25 cts. each.
Maid of Orleans. A sub-variety of Arabian Jasmine, with larger flowers. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

*Justicia.

Desirable winter-blooming plants. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per 10.

Carnea. Pink.
Nervosa. Blue.
Ornata. (*Aphelandra.*) Leaves marbled white.
Bicolor. Flowers white, with purple blotch.

JUSTICIA VELUTINA.

A new dwarf variety, superior to *Justicia Carnea;* a very free bloomer; flowers pink. 15 cts. each.

*Libonia Penrhosiensis.

A desirable greenhouse shrub; flowers orange and scarlet; free winter bloomer. 15 cts. each.

*Linum trigynum. (*Yellow Flax.*)

A valuable old plant, producing a profusion of brilliant yellow flowers in winter. 15 cts. each.

*Lopezia.

Rosea. Flowers pink; very neat; winter bloomer. 15 cts. each, $1 per 10.
Alba. Flowers white; winter bloomer. 15c. each.

Maranta.

Handsome foliage plants, with various colored leaves.

Discolor. Leaves deep green, under surface purple. 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.
Massangeana. Leaves handsomely marked white, green and deep purple. 25 cts. each.

*Melastoma elegans.

Beautiful hothouse plant; winter bloomer; flowers purple. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Meyenia erecta.

*Cœrulea. A large shrub; flowers large, of intense violet, with rich orange throat; almost perpetual bloomer, and in middle Florida attains a height of 10 to 15 feet. A most striking and beautiful plant. 25 cts. each; large size, 50 cts. each.
*Alba. Flowers white. 25 cts. each.

Murraya exotica.

A rare shrub of the orange tribe; flowers white; very fragrant. When given ample pot room, this plant will produce several crops of flowers throughout the year. Their fragrance resembles that of orange blossoms, and they can be utilized when the former are out of season; florists will find this an excellent substitute where orange blossoms are required. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Mussœnda frondosa.

Produces small yellow flowers, which are surrounded by pure white bracts. 15 cts. each.

*Nematanthus longipes.

Of shrubby growth; flowers long, axillary, orange-crimson; blooms a long time. 15 cts. each.

Ophiopogon.

Spicatus aureus. A yellow variegated plant, with blue flowers, followed by bright blue berries, which are retained all winter. 25 cts. each.
Japonicus Var. Leaves with silver lines; flowers white. 25 cts. each.

*Pavonia intermedia. (*Gœthia.*)

A malvaceous plant of easy culture. Foliage cordate; flowers axillary and crowded at the tips of the branches. The crimson bracts surrounding the purplish calyx segments make this plant remarkably attractive. Blooms from November to April. 25 cts. each; large plants, 12 to 15 inches high, 50 cts. each.

Pellionia pulchra.

A trailing plant, with dark colored leaves, interspersed by greenish white. 15 cts. each.

Peperomia.

Maculata. A low-growing plant, with foliage mottled white. 25 cts. each.
Metallica. Of bushy habit; leaves dark green, with lighter center and metallic sheen. 15 cts. each.

Peristrophe angustifolia.

Variegated leaves; suitable for rock-work. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 100.

Phormium tenax.

(*New Zealand Flax.*)

Leaves broad, erect, sword-like; a popular ornamental plant for vases or tubs. 25 cts. and 50 cts. ea.

Pilea muscosa. (*Artillery Plant.*)

Exceedingly curious; flowers very small, emitting a puff of smoke on opening. 15 cts. each, 75c. per 10.

*Pleroma Benthamiana.

(*Lasiandra.*)

Flowers purple; winter bloomer. 25 cts. each.

*Plumbago.

Capensis. An excellent plant; almost a continuous bloomer; flowers light blue. A fine plant for bedding, and for winter decoration. 10 cts. each.
Capensis, White. A sub-variety of above. 10c.
Rosea. Flowers pink. 15 cts. each; large plants, 25 cts. each.
Coccinea superba. Deep pink. 15 cts. each; large plants, 25 cts. each.

*Poinsettia pulcherrima.

Tall-growing plants; valuable for decorative purposes in winter; leaves preceding the insignificant flowers are bright crimson. Requires high temperature in winter to bring it to perfection. 25c. to 50c.

*Rogiera cordata.

Winter-blooming shrub; flowers pink. 25c. to 50c.

*Rondeletia anomale.

Profuse flowering plant; flowers scarlet. 15 cts. ea.

*Ruellia.

Anisophylla. Flowers light lilac; good winter bloomer. 15 cts. each.
Formosa. Flowers deep scarlet; perpetual bloomer. 15 cts. each.

Russellia juncea.

Foliage resembling the bulrush; flowers scarlet; very neat and desirable; excellent for vases. 15 cts.

Saxifraga tomentosa.

(*Strawberry Geranium.*)

Low-growing plants, suitable for rocks or baskets; leaves quite ornamental. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10.

Scutellaria.

Flowers in terminal spikes; blooms during the spring; fine for house culture.
Pulchella. Rosy purple. 15 cts. each.
Mociniana. Scarlet; a magnificent plant. 15c.

Solandra grandiflora.

A greenhouse shrub, producing large, pale yellow or cream-colored, trumpet-shaped flowers. To produce an abundance of flowers, give plants plenty of food and water at first, then gradually withhold water towards fall. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

*Stephanophysum longiflorum.

A medium-sized plant, producing continually a mass of bright red flowers; as free-blooming as a cuphea; a valuable acquisition. 15 cts. each.

*Stevia.

Popular winter-blooming plant; flowers white. 15c.

*Sparmannia Africana.

A tall-growing conservatory shrub, producing a profusion of white flowers during winter; flowers large, white, with 4 petals and 4 sepals, and numerous carmine stamens with yellow anthers, giving a handsome appearance; a valuable acquisition. 25 cts. each.

*Thevetia Neriifolia.

A tall-growing shrub, with linear leaves, and with saffron yellow flowers, which are produced almost continuously; desirable. 25c. each; larger, 50c. each.

Tradescantia discolor.

An upright-growing plant; underside of leaves purple violet, upperside green; very ornamental. 25 cts. each.

Tabernæmontana Camassia.

Evergreen shrub, flowers white, very fragrant; resembles the Grand Duke jasmine. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

Thyrsacanthus Rutilans.

Flowers crimson; very graceful. 25 cts. each.

*Whitfieldia lateritia.

An evergreen conservatory shrub, with large coriaceous leaves; flowers red, in terminal racemes; blooms profusely from September until late spring. 25c. each.

All those prefixed with an asterisk (*) are desirable winter bloomers.

DECORATIVE PLANTS

With Ornamental Foliage, for Greenhouses.

Rex Hybrid Begonia.

Anthericum vitatum var.

A low-growing plant, with leaves 12 inches long, narrow and beautifully striped white; is also a good bedding plant. 25 cts. each; large plants, 50 cts. ea.

Aralia filicifolia.

A good decorative plant, with finely cut foliage of a glossy green; stems spotted purple. 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1 each.

Begonias.

HYBRID REX TYPE.

Succulent soft-wooded plants of great beauty; indispensable in any greenhouse; foliage beautifully marked with various colors and shades. Requires sandy leaf mold, and plenty of pot room and shade. 20 varieties. 3-inch pots, 15 cts. each, $1.25 per 10; 4-inch pots, 25 cts. each, $2 per 10.

WINTER-BLOOMING VARIETIES.

All of easy culture, and desirable plants.

15 cts. each, $1.25 per 10.

Alba picta. Leaves spotted white; flowers white.
Bruantii. Flesh.
Fuchsioides. Flowers red.
Glaucophyllum. A trailing variety; fine for baskets; flowers orange-red.
Leptophylla. Stemless; leaf-stalk hairy; leaves unevenly cut; flowers pink.
Margarita. Foliage bronze; flowers rose.
Metallica. Flowers white; foliage mottled.
Multiflora Hybrida. Flowers pink.
Palmata. Leaves palmated.
Rubra. Flowers red, very large.
Saundersoni. Flowers crimson-scarlet.
Sutton's White Perfection. Flowers white; free bloomer.
Thurstoni. Foliage large, shining; flowers pink.

BEGONIAS OF VARIOUS SPECIES.

15 cts. each, $1.25 per 10.

Argentea guttata. Leaves bronze, with silvery blotches, and white flowers.
Clementina. Bronze-green, with large silver spots.
Compta. Leaves long, satiny green, with silver tinge; foot-stalks pink.
Decora. Leaves blotched silver.
Diadèma. Leaves olive-green, spotted silver, deeply lobed.
Rubella. Of the *Ricinifolia* class. Leaves blotched red, with purplish ribs.
Speculata. Leaves in form of grape leaf; flowers pink.
Teuscherii. Leaves olive-green, blotched gray flowers red.

Boehmeria argentea.

A highly ornamental plant; leaves very large, with silver surface. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Calla alba maculata, or Richardia.

With beautiful spotted leaves; flowers shaped like those of the calla; pure white; bulbs need to be kept dry and free from frost during the winter. 25c. each.

Campylobotrys.

Handsome foliage plants; require a shady place in greenhouse and much heat in winter.

Assamica. Foliage green, with bronze tint. 50c. each.
Discolor. Leaves dark-brownish red and green; of low growth. 25 cts. each.

Cordyline.

Australis. A green-leafed variety of the Dracæna tribe. 25c. each.
Indivisa. Long foliage; graceful; well adapted for vases. 25 cts. each.

Begonia metallica.

Crotons.

No class of plants surpass Crotons for decorative purposes. The brilliancy of their foliage, which combines the most vivid colors, cannot be conveyed by a short description. We have a superb collection of 60 distinct varieties. If bedded during summer in open ground, and full sunshine, they make a gorgeous display; and these plants attain thus a most intense coloring, and, potted off in October, form a conspicuous feature under glass. We have found Crotons such valuable decorative plants for this climate as to induce their extensive propagation, and offer therefore an immense stock of plants at low prices.

We offer a superb collection, among which are the following: **Andreanum, Cornutum, D'Israeli, Elegantissima, Irregulare, Interruptum, Katoni, Macarthurii, Maculatum, Maximum, Majesticum, Nobile, Pictum, Queen Victoria, Spirale, Salicifolium, Undulatum, Variegata, Volutum, etc., etc.**

Plants from 2 1-2-inch pots, 15 cts. each, $1.25 per 10; 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each, $2 per 10; 4-inch pots, 50 cts. $4 per 10.

We offer 100 plants, from 2 1-2-inch pots, in 10 varieties, our selection, for $10, or 50 plants for $5; 100 plants, from 3-inch pots, in 10 varieties, our selection, for $15, or 50 plants for $7.50; 100 plants, from 4-inch pots, in 25 varieties, our selection, for $25, or 50 plants for $12.50.

Croton Evansianum.

NEW CROTONS.

These are conspicuous by their brilliant colorings and markings. The foliage in some varieties is very broad, in others narrow, but all are exceedingly handsome.

12 varieties, from 3 and 4-inch pots, 50 cts. each, 10 plants, all distinct, for $4.

Curculigo recurvata.

A palm-like plant, with long leaves; very ornamental for conservatories. 25c. each; large, 50c. each.

Dasylirion quadrangularis.

Excellent plant for sub-tropical gardening and decorative purposes. Leaves linear, gracefully drooping; flowers white, in panicles. Plants require 4 to 5 years of growth before flowering. 50 cts. each.

Dracæna Goldeana.

Dracæna. (*Dragon Tree.*)

Handsome ornamental plants, attaining large size; foliage colored in many varieties.

Fragrans. Broad green leaves; flowers very fragrant; a desirable variety of easy culture. 25 cts. to $1 each; a few very large specimens, $3 each.

Goldeana. Leaves banded with green and silver gray; very fine. 50 cts. to $1 each.

Terminalis. Bronzy green, flaked crimson. 50c. to $1 each.

Ficus.

Elastica. India-Rubber Tree, with very showy and broad leaves. 50 cts. to $1 each; a few large specimens at 50 cts. per foot.

Australis. Australian Gum Tree. Foliage smaller. 50 cts. to $1 each.

Parcelli. A white variegated-leaved plant; rapid grower, and makes a handsome and ornamental object. 50 cts. each.

Ficus elastica.

Papyrus antiquorum.

The true "Egyptian Paper Plant." Produces stalks 4 to 6 feet long, supporting at the top a tuft of long, thread-like leaves; a most graceful plant. It can be grown as an aquatic or as a pot plant, giving it very rich soil. It is superb when properly placed in a water-lily pond. 50 cts. each.

Phrynium variegatum.

A showy new plant, with leaves beautifully variegated with white; requires shade to prevent sun-scald. Give a compost of garden soil, leaf mold, broken charcoal and sphagnum moss, and ample drainage. This plant is of deciduous habit, and must have a period of rest. Dry off plants gradually in October, and keep dry until February. 25 cts. each; specimen plants in summer, $1 each.

Ravenala Madagascariensis.

(*The Traveler's Tree.*)

A conspicuous plant; leaves very large, upon stems of great length, giving this plant a remarkable appearance; requires high temperature in winter. Plants from 5 and 6-inch pots, 50 cts. each; specimens in 8 and 10-inch pots, $3 to $5 each.

Sanchezia.

Nobilis variegata. Leaves 12 inches long, of intense green, veined with golden yellow; one of the finest ornamental house plants, and is exceedingly ornamental. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Glaucophylla. With leaves of a glaucous green, striped with pale yellow. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Schizmatoglossis crispa.

With large, grayish green leaves, edged dark green; produces scarlet-colored berries, which are retained during several months; of easy culture. 50 cts. each; large plants, $1 each.

Phrynium variegatum.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

All Hardy in this Latitude.

These are especially valuable in lawn and border planting, imparting much grace, and breaking up the stiffness sometimes occuring in arrangements of other plants.

Erianthus Ravennæ.

Attains a height of 10 to 12 feet, throwing up numerous flower spikes of grayish white; blooms profusely, and remains in bloom a long time; needs space to show its merits. 25 cts. each.

Eulalia.

Japonica Variegata. A new, variegated, hardy grass from Japan. In appearance it somewhat resembles the ribbon grass in a young state. It forms compact clumps 6 feet in diameter. Its flower stalks are very graceful and numerous, and after several years' trial in our grounds, we commend it highly as a very ornamental grass. 25 cts. each.

Japonica Zebrina. Similar in habit to above, but with its leaves blotched with gold; the stripe, instead of running longitudinally, like the former, runs across the leaf. 25 cts. each.

Univittata. With narrow foliage and a narrow stripe running the entire leaf. 25 cts. each.

Gynerium. (*Pampas Grass.*)

Argenteum. A most ornamental plant, with silvery, plum-like spikes of flowers; very hardy, and thrives in any ordinary rich soil. 25 cts. each.

Aurea linearis. Foliage beautifully lined with gold; of compact and dwarf habit. 25 cts. each.

Elegans. Plumes silvery white, produced upon very long stems; blooms early; a very graceful new variety. 25 cts each.

Purpureum, or Purple-colored. Among a large quantity of seedlings we found several plants producing flowers of a light purplish color. The plumes are also very large and silky. When just appearing they are of a purple tint; this gradually fades until a soft rosy violet tint is retained. One of the most conspicuous of the genus. 25 cts. each.

Roi des Roses. Plumes very compact; of a delicate rose color. Very free-blooming and compact-growing new variety. 25 cts. each.

The set of five varieties for $1.

Fruit-bearing and Economic Sub-tropical Trees and Plants.

The Camphor Tree.

Aberia Caffra.

(*Kei Apple, or Dingaan Apricot.*)

A South African shrub, much used for hedges in Cape Colony. Yields a golden-colored fruit extensively used for jellies and pickles. 25 cts. each, $2 per 10.

Cinnamomum Camphora.

(*The Camphor Tree.*)

This tree is hardy where the orange thrives. It is valuable as an ornamental evergreen shade tree, and is of rapid growth. A tree planted in New Orleans 10 years ago has now reached a height of 30 feet. Few trees are more desirable for street planting. But its greatest value is for the production of **Gum Camphor**, the commercial value of which is advancing rapidly, owing to the exhaustion of the Camphor Tree forests of the Island of Formosa, whence the world's supply came heretofore. The tree is hardy in lower Georgia; it has stood at Augusta (where partly sheltered by surrounding pines) a cold of 15° above zero, and when cut down by a freeze has sprouted up again with great vigor. The leaves and small branches are distilled, and recent experiments in Florida show that there was obtained 1.42 per cent of refined camphor from the leaves, or 1 pound of dry camphor to 77 pounds of leaves. This shows very nearly twice as much camphor in the leaves of Florida trees as has been obtained in India by the British government of Madras, and is but little less than the amount of camphor obtained in Japan from the wood of trees 100 years old. The wood of old trees has always been known to contain more than the leaves. The experiments show very clearly that Camphor trees in Florida are richer in that precious gum than trees in any other part of the world. The price of crude camphor is now quoted at $1.10 per pound, and the camphor oil was lately worth about $10 per pound.

Two cuttings can be made annually from mature trees, one-half of the leaves and small branches being harvested at one time without injury; but, if planted at 15 feet apart and allowed to grow in bush form, the yield is computed to be from $200 to $300 worth of gum per acre annually after the third year.

Since the disastrous freeze, which has so seriously injured vast quantities of orange groves, there has begun a great demand for Camphor plants, because of the perfect adaptability of this tree to Florida and to moderately rich soils, as well as the practical results already obtained from the production of gum.

We have an immense stock of plants, and quote as follows. All are pot-grown and can be transplanted at any time:

One year, 12–18 inches high, 20 cts. each, $1.50 per 10, $10 per 100.

Two years, 24 inches, 25 cts. each, $2 per 10, $15 per 100.

Two years, 36–40 inches, 50 cts. each, $3 per 10, $25 per 100.

Cinnamomum Zeylanicum.

(*The Cinnamon Tree.*)

A broad-leaved evergreen shrub, producing the Cinnamon bark of commerce. Much attention is paid to this tree as being likely to become one of the most valuable products of south Florida. Two-year-old trees, from 5-inch pots, 50 cts. each, $4 per 10.

Cyphomandra Betacea.

(*Tomato Tree.*)

Attains a height of 10 to 12 feet. Foliage large; flowers purple when in bud, then green. Fruit egg-shaped, deep orange-red; is extensively used in southern California as a substitute for tomatoes. A very handsome tree. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, $2 per 10.

Citrus Tribe.

INCLUDING ORANGES, LEMONS, ETC.

Plants 1-year from grafts, 10 to 12 inches high, 50c. each, $4 per 10; 2-year-old plants from grafts, 18 to 24 inches high well formed, $1 each.

All our plants are pot-grown and grafted upon the *Limonium trifoliatum*, which dwarfs the tree in the same manner that Paradise stock dwarfs the apple. These plants are thus better adapted for growing in conservatories than those grafted upon the ordinary seedling stock. This class of trees commends itself to amateurs.

We cannot too highly recommend these dwarf Orange trees. They begin to yield fruit when 2 years old, and are very desirable for growing in tubs.

Oranges.

De Colmar, Du Roi Blood, Homosassa, Jaffa, Jaffa Blood, Magnum Bonum, Majorca, Maltese Blood, Mandarin, Mediterranean Sweet, Navel or Pernambuco, Nonpareil, Sanguinea Sweet, Sour Seville, Sustain, Satsuma or **Oonshiu, Amory's Satsuma, Dancy's Tangerine, Phelps' Tangerine.**

Cleopatra, or **Spice Tangerine.** A dwarf-growing Orange, valuable for pot culture. Fruit small, orange red, with pleasant spicy aroma and good quality. The fruit is produced in great profusion in clusters, which gives this plant a very ornamental appearance. Plants 8 to 10 inches high, 50 cts. each.

Kinkan, or **Kum Kwat.** The plant is of dwarf growth, seldom exceeding 6 to 8 feet, and very compact; fruit about the size of a small plum, rind sweet, juice acid. It can be eaten whole, and is very refreshing. Excellent preserves are made from this variety. Exceedingly productive, and an excellent plant for growing in pots. One-year grafts, 6 to 8 inches, 50c. each.

Otaheite, or **Chinese Dwarf.** Suitable for pot culture. Plant of bushy habit; begins to bloom when a foot high; fruit small, of inferior quality, but produced in great profusion; a very desirable ornamental plant. 25c. each; larger plants from 50 cts. to $1 each.

Myrtle-leaved. With very small leaves; compact growth; produces good fruit of small size; a desirable conservatory plant. 50 cts. and $1 each.

Bouquet des Fleurs. Produces very large flowers, and in great profusion; fruit of inferior quality; an ornamental variety only.

LIMES.

Tahiti and **Sweet.**

LEMONS.

Belair, Genoa, Messina, Sicily, Villafranca.

POMELO.

This is of medium size; peel smooth and thin, flesh juicy and free from bitterness. One of the best varieties cultivated in Florida. One-year grafts, 50c. each.

Eugenia.

Jambos. (*Rose Apple.*) An evergreen shrub; flowers large, globular, brush-like heads, succeeded by white fruit, with a strong attar of rose perfume. Makes a delicate jelly. 25 cts. each, $2 per 10.

Ugni. (*Chilian Myrtle.*) Hard wood evergreen shrub, with small foliage; flowers white or pale pink; fruit aromatic. 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1 each.

Micheli. (*Surinam Cherry.*) A small tree, producing a small cherry-like fruit in May and June, and with a pleasant spicy flavor; much esteemed for jellies. Makes an excellent pot plant. 25 cts. each, $2 per 10. Large, bearing size, 50 cts. each.

Musa. (*Banana.*)

All the following are exceedingly ornamental. In this latitude they should be planted in open ground in April and taken up in October, all leaves cut off, and kept dry in a small box of earth, either in a greenhouse or cellar, and bedded out in rich ground early in spring, when fruit may be expected during the summer.

Hart's Choice. Medium-growing plant; fruit of Fig-Banana class; bunches large; an excellent variety. 50 cts. to $1 each.

Sinensis, or **Cavendishii.** Of dwarf growth; produces very good fruit; plants seldom grow above 6 feet. 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

Dacca. Of medium height; fruit small, but of excellent quality. 50 cts. and $1 each.

Silk. Delicate foliage; under side leaves of a silky gloss. 50 cts. and $1 each.

Zebrina. A dwarf ornamental variety; under side of leaves purple, upper side green, striped purple. 50 cts. each.

Baracoa, or **Red Skin.** **Magnifica.** } All good fruit-bearing varieties; of medium height. 50c. to $1 each.

Pineapple.

Pineapples may be grown with comparative ease in almost any greenhouse. The plants need frequent repottings the first year, and must be kept in continual growth. In this latitude they can also be bedded out in rich ground and full sun, when excellent fruit is produced.

Egyptian Queen, Red Spanish, or **Cayenne.**

Pot-grown plants, 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

Psidium. (*Guava.*)

P. Cattleyanum. (*Red Cattley.*) A small tree or tall bush, producing the well known Red Cattley Guava. Plants from 3-inch pots, 20 cts. each, $1.50 per 10, $12 per 100; larger plants, 50 cts. each, $4 per 10, $25 per 100.

P. lucidum. (*Yellow Cattley.*) Fruit a little larger than the Red Cattley; sweeter and of much better quality. It is a refreshing fruit eaten raw, and makes the best of all the "Guava Jellies." It is wonderfully prolific. Two years old, 25 cts. each, $2 per 10, $12 per 100.

P. pyriferum. (*Common Guava.*) Attains a height of 8 to 10 feet. Fruit varies in color of skin and flesh—white, yellow and pink. Several varieties. 25c. each, 2 per 10.

Otaheite, or Chinese Dwarf Orange.

Polystichum Capense. (See page 23)

FERNS.

The following list includes the most popular varieties; all are of easy culture, and require a light soil mixed with leaf-mold or peat, good drainage and a shady place in the greenhouse. While all need considerable moisture, care should be taken not to overwater the plants, especially during winter.

Prices are for plants in 3-inch pots; specimen plants can be supplied of several varieties at from 50 cts. to $1 each.

Adiantum Aneitense. Upright growth; deep green, feathery foliage. 25 cts. each.

Adiantum caudatum. Of creeping habit; excellent for hanging-baskets. 15 cts. each.

Adiantum cuneatum. The most popular of the Maiden-Hair class. 25 cts. each; large plants, 50 cts.

Adiantum Hendersonii. Fronds 6 inches long; pinnate and compact growth. 15 cts. each.

Adiantum rhodophyllum. Dwarf, with large, bronze foliage. 50 cts. each.

Adiantum Santa Catharinæ. A beautiful large-leaved variety. 50 cts. each.

Asplenium Berlangeri. Fronds 12 to 18 inches long; broad, bipinnate; a beautiful variety. 50 cts.

Alsophylla Australis. Australian Tree Fern. Showy and a rapid grower. 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1 ea.

Blechnum Braziliense. A sub-arborescent variety; fronds oblong, 2 to 3 feet long. 50 cts. and $1.

Cyrtomium falcatum. With very broad pinnules. 25 cts. each.

Davallia stricta. One of the most desirable Ferns for general cultivation; very graceful. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Davallia Fijiensis. With feathery arching fronds. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Dicksonia Davalloides. Growth tall and rapid; of decorative effect. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Doryopteris nobilis. A new, very broad-leaved Fern from Japan; distinct from any other. Leaves entire, 4 to 6 inches long, arrow-head-shaped, with white midrib. 50 cts. each.

Didymochlœna trunculata. A most distinct sub-arborescent tropical species, with fronds densely tufted, 3 to 5 feet long; bipinnate and subquadrangular pinnules. 25 cts. each; large plants, 50 cts. each.

Lastrea aristata variegata. With a broad band of yellowish green running through the pinnules. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Lastrea opaca. With dark green, triangular foliage. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Lomaria ciliata. A beautiful dwarf Tree Fern. 50 cts. and $1 each.

Lygodium scandens. Climbing Fern. Excellent for trailing on trellis indoors. 25 cts. each.

Microlepia hirta cristata. One of the most graceful varieties; of rapid growth. 25 cts. and 50c.

Nephrolepis exaltata. Sword Fern. Fronds erect and dented; one of the best Ferns for urns or vases. 25 cts. each.

Nephrolepis Davalloides furcans. Finely crested fronds, 3 to 4 feet long. 25 cts. each; large plants, 50 cts. and $1 each.

Nephrolepis Duffii. With rounded pinnæ and gracefully arching fronds. 15 cts. each.

Selaginella Emilliana.

FERNS, continued.

Onychium Japonicum. A most graceful, fennel-like variety; fronds finely cut. 15 cts. each.

Pteris argyrea. Handsome fronds, with silver-white center. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Pteris Cretica albo-lineata. Leaves long, narrow; silver center. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

Pteris cretica magnifica. With fronds beautifully crested. 25 cts. each.

Pteris hastata. With black stems and dark green fronds. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Pteris Victoriæ. Leaves long, narrow, green, with white variegations. 15 cts. each.

Pteris tremula. Fronds 2 to 4 feet long; a most useful and graceful variety. 15 cts. each.

Polystichum Capense. Fronds 1 to 2 feet; pinnules lanceolate. 25 cts. each.

Polypodium Kurrudrianum. Sandwich Island Drooping Fern. A good plant for baskets. 25 cts.

Polypodium aureum. Hare's Foot Fern. Fronds bluish green; very fine. 25 cts. each; large plants, 50 cts. each.

Selaginellas and Lycopodiums.

Mosses for baskets or rock-work. Twelve distinct varieties. 10 cts. each. 75 cts per 10.

Selaginella Emilliana. A new, upright-growing moss, with numerous feathery stems branching from the base and forming a dense tuft. Well-grown plants attain 12 to 18 inches in height, and of corresponding diameter. We know of no moss superior to it, and it is exceedingly appropriate for table decoration. Plants from 3-inch pots, 15 cts. each; 4-inch, 25 cts. each; fine specimen plants from 5-inch pots, 75 cts. each, and from 6-inch pots, $1 each.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OF FERNS.

If left to our selection.

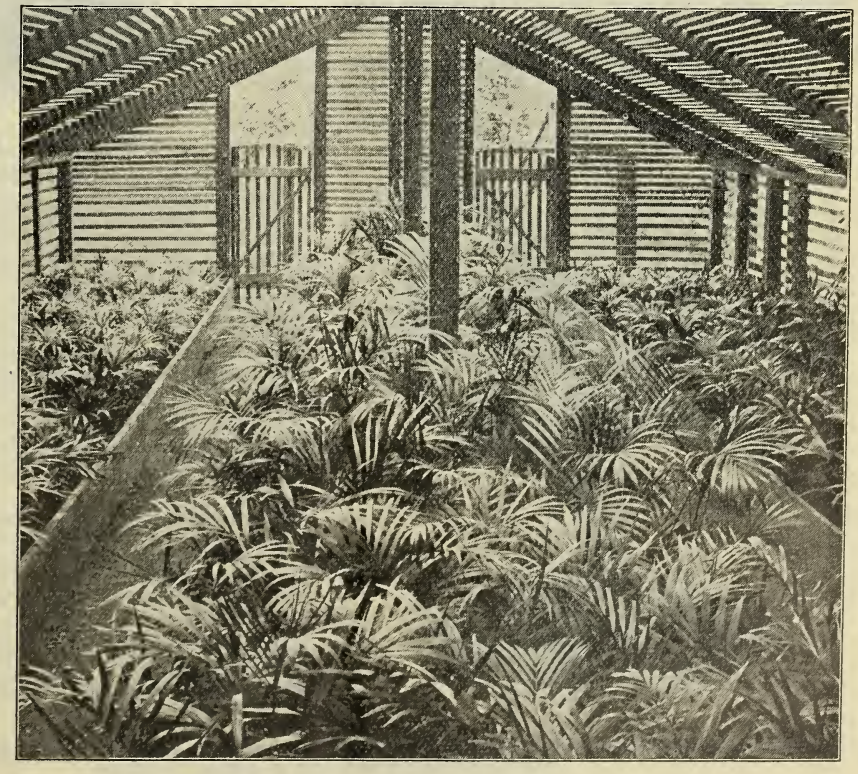
10 plants, all distinct, from 3-inch pots $1 00
10 plants, all distinct, from 4-inch pots 2 50

PALMS.

The rapidly increasing demand for these most ornamental plants is an evidence of their popularity for adorning apartments, greenhouses or summer gardens. Many varieties are now considered indispensable for table decorations.

We grow Palms in immense quantities, and devote upwards of 30,000 square feet of glass to this class of plants. During winter our Palm houses are kept under as low a temperature as is consistent with the health of the plants, and the largest part of our stock is carried through the summer in slat-houses (see cut), where they have free circulation of air, and attain there a clean and healthy growth, and become well hardened off by fall. Our plants can therefore stand a long distance carriage, and do not suffer in the sudden change from a high greenhouse temperature when removed to that of a sitting-room or a cool conservatory.

We have 20,000 atanias and 15,000 Lœnix from one to



One of our Slat-houses for summering Kentias, at Fruitland.

PALMS, contiued.

three years, other varieties in proportion, thus being enabled to supply plants of the leading varieties in large quentities, of various sizes and at the lowest prices.

All our Palms being grown in pots, can be forwarded during the whole year.

We would state that as all varieties do not grow alike, we cannot quote plants of equal height at the same price. Some are of rapid growth; others affect a dwarf habit. Young plants of such varieties as Phœnix, Seaforthia and a few others, do not show their characteristic forms of foliage until the third year. The lowest quoted prices refer to 2-year-old plants, ranging from 10 to 12 inches, according to variety.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. Use a compost of equal parts of leaf mold, rich garden soil and well decayed cow dung and some bone meal. Give ample drainage and keep plants in open air, but in partial shade during summer. Water regularly during summer. Keep soil moist only during winter, and foliage free from dust. Re-pot large plants in February, and small sizes twice during summer.

Section I.

PALMATE or FAN-SHAPED LEAVES.

Chamærops Fortunei, or **excelsa.** (*Chusan Fan-Palm.*) The hardiest of all exotic Palms, suitable for either conservatory or open ground. Plants of various sizes by the single or hundred. Plants 10 to 12 inches, 25 cts. each, $2 per 10; 15 to 18 inches, 50 cts. each, $4 per 10.

***Chamærops Canariensis.** Of low growth; leaves deeply cut; hardy at Savannah; a graceful and desirable Palm. Plants 12 inches, 50 cts. each.

***Chamærops elata, elegans, gracilis** and **nivea** are all beautiful varieties, varying more or less in leaves and length of petioles. Plants 12 inches, 50 cts. each; 18 to 24 inches, $1 each.

***Chamærops Hystrix.** (*Needle*, or *Blue Palmetto.*) A hardy variety from lower Georgia. Large leaves and numerous spines at base of petals. Plants 2 to 2½ feet, $1 each.

***Corypha Australis.** Of tall and robust growth; dark green leaves; can stand a low temperature. Plants 12 inches, 25 cts. each; 15 to 18 inches, 50 cts. each; 24 inches, $1.

***Latania Borbonica.** (*Chinese Fan-Palm.*) The most popular of this section. Desirable for all decorative purposes. Large stock, all sizes. Plants 12 inches, 35 cts. each, $3 per 10; other sizes from 50 cts. to $2 each; specimen plants, prices and sizes on application.

***Sabal Blackburniana.** (*Bermuda Fan-Palm.*) Leaves of a bluish green color, of robust habit. 12 inches, 50 cts. each; 18 to 20 inches, $1 each.

***Sabal longipedunculata.** A stemless variety, with glaucous-green leaves. 50 cts. each.

Cocos Weddeliana.

Kentia Belmoreana. (See page 25.)

Section II.

LEAVES PINNATE.

Areca lutescens. One of the most beautiful and valuable Palms of this section. Foliage graceful, bright green and rich golden stems. Plants, 12 to 15 inches, 50 cts. each; 15 to 18 inches, 75 cts. each; 24 inches, $1. Specimens, 18 to 24 inches, 3 in a pot, $1.50; 24 to 30 inches, $3; larger sizes, $5.

Aureca rubra. Stems red; foliage reddish-green in young plants. 50 cts. to $1 each.

Areca sapida. Of dwarf, compact habit; foliage dark green, arched. $1 to $3 each.

Caryota urens. (*Fish-Tail Palm.*) Leaves with broad pinules, the ultimate divisions having the shape of the tail of a fish. 50 cts. to $1 each.

***Cocos Alphonsei.** Known in south Florida as the Belair Palm. A tall-growing tree; leaves bright green, 50 cts. to $1 each.

***Cocos plumosa.** Leaves very long, drooping; pinnæ 1 to 2 feet, in bunches; flowers waxy. 50 cts. to $1 each.

Cocos Weddeliana. Unquestionably the most graceful of the smaller-growing class; stems slender, erect; leaves long and narrow, of a rich green, gracefully arched. A valuable variety for decorating apartments. 8 to 10 inches, 50 cts. each; 10 to 12 inches, 75 cts. each; 12 to 15 inches, $1 each.

***Euterpe edulis.** (*Para Palm.*) Attains a height of 40 to 60 feet, with delicate, feathery heads, and with clean and naked stems. 50 cts. to $1 each.

The varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are the most hardy, and are suitable for middle Florida; the others for the conservatory or tropical countries.

Kentia.

We have a large stock of these desirable Palms. They are of robust and graceful habit, and can stand considerable rough usage. They retain their lower leaves, and are of a bright color.

Kentia Belmoreana. (*Howea, or Curly-Leaf Palm.*) A graceful variety, with leaves which have the appearance of being curled. 10 inches, 50c. each; 12 to 15 inches, 75 cts. each; 15 to 18 inches, $1 each. Specimen plants, $2 to $3 each.

Kentia Forsteriana. (*Thatch-Leaf Palm.*) The most robust of the genus; leaves broader and stem of darker color. 12 inches, 50 cts. each; 15 to 18 inches, 75 cts. each; 24 inches, $1 each.

Phœnix rupicola.

Phœnix. (*The Date Palm.*)

A most valuable genus for conservatory cultivation here and open ground further South. Most of the varieties stand a temperature of 35°. They make handsome plants for decorative purposes, being of robust and rapid growth.

Prices of plants unless noted: 12 inches, 25 cts. each, $2 per 10; 15 to 18 inches, 50 cts. each, $4 per 10; 20 to 24 inches $1 each, $7.50 per 10. Specimen plants of a few varieties, $2 to $3 each.

***P. Canariensis.** Folliage narrow and graceful; very desirable for open ground in middle and south Florida; attains large size.

***P. farinifera.** A compact-growing species, and of quite hardy habit; foliage deep green.

P. leonensis, or spinosa. With sharp-pointed pinnæ; a beautiful variety; of rapid growth, and makes a large tree.

***P. paludosa.** (*Marsh Palm.*) Of medium height, with very long leaves gracefully spreading.

***P. pumila.** Of rapid growth and graceful foliage.

***P. reclinata.** A valuable variety of robust and compact growth, and of great decorative merit. We grow this variety in large quantities.

***P. rupicola.** (*Rock-loving.*) A species of recent introduction, and rather scarce. It is the handsomest and most graceful of the genus; of dwarf habit, leaves drooping and falling over gracefully: Plants 10 to 12 inches, 50 cts. each.

***P. sylvestris.** (*Sylvan or Wild Palm of Bengal, or East Indian Wine Palm.*) Leaves very long, grayish-green, pinnæ numerous. One of the hardiest of the genus and a most valuable variety.

***P. tenuis.** (*Narrow.*) Of recent introduction; resembles the Common Date Palm, but more slender and finer in all its parts.

Pinanga Kuhlii. (*Ptychosperma Kuhlii.*) A beautiful species from Java, with leaves unequally cut and recurved at base. $1 each.

Cycas revoluta.

Ptychosperma Alexandræ. (*Australian Feather-Palm.*) Leaves beautifully arched; an exceedingly desirable variety. 50 cts. each; larger, 75 cts. and $1 each.

Seaforthia elegans, or Ptychosperma Cunninghamiana. (*Illawara Palm.*) An elegant species of graceful habit and rapid growth; leaves very long, dark green; valuable for decorative purposes, and well known. We grow this variety extensively, and can supply plants of various sizes. 12 inches, 25 cts. each; 18 to 20 inches, 50 cts. each; 24 to 30 inches, 75 cts. each; 3 to 4 feet, $1.50 to $2 each.

Section III.

CYCADS, ETC.

***Cycas revoluta.** (*Sago Palm.*) Highly ornamental plant, with a crown of dark-green pinnated leaves. Hardy at Savannah. We can supply several sizes from 50 cts. to $5 each.

Seaforthia elegans.

The varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are the most hardy, and are suitable for middle Florida; the others for the conservatory or tropical countries.

PALMS, continued.

Pandanus utilis. (*Screw Pine.*) A valuable plant for the center of vases. Its long, spine-edged leaves are arranged screw-like; of easy cultivation. 12 inches, 50 cts. each; larger sizes, 75 cts. and $1 each. We can supply this variety in large quantities.

Pandanus Veitchii. With leaves beautifully striped with pure white; a very thorny plant; requires high temperature in winter. $1 each.

Pandanus utilis.

Additional List of Palms.

Of the following we can supply small plants, 2 years old:

Attalea Mariposa. $1 each.
Acrocomia Havanensis. 25 cts. each.
Areca monostachia. 50 cts. each.
Cocos flexuosa. 25 cts. each.
Corypha Gebanga. 50 cts. each.
Erythea armata. 50 cts. each.
Erythea edulis. 50 cs. each.
Geonoma gracilis 50 cts. each.
Livistona Hoogendorpii. $1 each.
Martinesia caryotæfolia. 50 cts. each.
Oreodoxa regia. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.
Pritchardia filamentosa. 25c. and 50. each.
Phalus humilis. 50 cts. and $1 each.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OF PALMS.

We will supply the following collections of Palms, selections to be left to us:

10 varieties, 2-year-old plants **$3 00**
10 varieties, 3-year-old plants **6 00**
10 varieties, 4 to 5-year-old plants **10 00**

CALADIUMS.

This magnificent genus is most valuable for decorative purposes during summer. They do not require a greenhouse, and thus are available to all. These plants vegetate during the summer only. Pot off in March; use small pots at first, and do not overwater. As plants grow increase size of pots; repot four to five times during the summer, giving rich earth. Towards fall water must be gradually withheld, and when leaves are well dried the tubers should be put in dry sand and kept in a dry place during winter.

The leaves combine every imaginable color and markings, spotting, veining and marbling. Our collection comprises 50 of the most distinct varieties. 25 cts. ea., $2 per 10.

N. B.—Dry bulbs furnished until April 1. After a later date plants are sent out in a growing state.

New Brazilian Caladiums.

The remarkable brilliancy of the colors in some varieties, the waxy delicacy of the leaves in others, are unlike any of the older varieties, and a description of the wonderful combination of colors and shades is impossible. In some varieties the leaves are bright red, with deeper veins; in others there is a rose-colored center, which shades off to white. Again, some varieties are with entirely white leaves of waxy texture, and so transparent that writing laid underneath may be read through the filmy leaf. We offer young plants after May 1st at $1 each, and can supply from 15 to 20 varieties.

Azalea Indica.

These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy in this latitude, but succeed best in a somewhat shady situation, and in a light soil containing an abundance of leaf mold. They are of the greatest value for all purposes, either for massing or as single specimens in open ground, or for the decorating of conservatories or rooms.

If plants are grown in pots they should be repotted after flowering and before the new growth begins. Keep the plants sheltered for a few days, and then plunge the pots in open ground in a shady situation, or they may be planted in an open border and kept shaded.

If plants are required for winter-blooming in conservatory, they should be lifted and repotted before very cold weather, and kept in a cool greenhouse. By judiciously selecting the varieties a continuous supply of flowers may be had from January until May.

Azaleas are liable to attacks of red spider and thrips, especially if plants are allowed to suffer from want of proper watering. Daily syringing plants kept under glass will aid in eradicating these pests.

Potting soil should be composed of half peat and part leaf mold and good loam; abundant drainage must be given.

We have upwards of one hundred varieties in our collection. The colors include pure white, all shades of crimson, scarlet, purplish, salmon, and with exquisite variegations, mottlings, stripes, blotches, etc. Single and double flowers. We grow Azaleas in very large quantities, and annually add all the new European varieties. All our plants are grown in open ground during summer, and lifted in October, when they are in most healthy condition. Plant in March if intended for open ground. For this purpose they are superior to imported plants; the latter class is intended for growing under glass and forcing, but when planted in open ground they seldom thrive.

PRICES OF HOME-GROWN, BUSHY PLANTS, 6 to 8 inches high, with flower buds, 25 cts. each, $2 per 10; collections of 50 plants in 30 varieties, 6 to 8 inches, $7.50.

Camellia Japonica.

We have in stock upwards of 10,000 plants from two to three years old. All are in thrifty condition, and include the best varieties in the trade. Our specimen plants, which are all grown in open ground, are from 3 to 12 feet high, and consist of 150 varieties. We have, therefore, excellent opportunities of testing their relative merits. For **open ground** we cannot too highly recommend the **semi-double** varieties, which produce a wealth of flowers, and are of vigorous habit. For growing in conservatories, the Imbricated and Ranunculæform varieties contain the most perfect flowers. Camellias are hardy in this section.

For open ground. A partially shaded situation, especially where protected from the cold winds of winter, is the most desirable. Any good garden soil is suitable, but if mixed with leaf mold better results may be expected, **and always select home-grown plants of small size rather than large imported ones.** The best seasons for transplanting are from early October to beginning of November, and from end of February thorough March.

For conservatories. Use a potting compost of peat, leaf mold and good loam, and give ample drainage; when in growth they require an abundance of water, and frequent syringing of the foliage. When dormant, water sparingly and keep in cool temperature. Fire heat is not needed except during excessively cold weather, which would injure expanding buds. **Dropping** of buds is caused from plants becoming too dry, or overwatering, or being kept under high temperature under glass.

The colors range from pure white to all shades of red, from a very pale pink to darkest crimson, and with flowers combining exquisite variegations, pencilings, mottlings, etc.

Home-grown Plants for open ground, without buds.

	10 in.	12 to 15 in.
Double White	$0 50	
Colored Varieties	30	$0 50
10 Varieties, our selection	2 50	4 00

Imported Plants without buds.

	12 in.	18 in.	20 to 24 in.
Double White	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00
Colored Varieties	1 00	1 25	1 50

Home-grown plants ready for March delivery.

Orchids.--Terrestrial.

These plants are quite easily grown in any greenhouse where the temperature is maintained in winter from 45 to 50 degrees. They are best cultivated in a potting material of fibrous turf, sphagnum or swamp moss, broken pots and charcoal, all well mixed. Syringe freely while the growing season lasts, and decrease the quantity of water when in a dormant state.

Bletia Tankervillæ. (*Veiled Nun Flower.*) Of easy culture in conservatory; flowers in March or April. Blooming plants, $1 each; smaller size, 50 cts. each.

Cypripedium insigne. (*Venus' Shoe.*) Blooms in December and January. 50 cts. each.

Basket Plants.

For the convenience of persons unacquainted with the most desirable varieties of this class, we will send ten distinct varieties for $1, or five plants for 50 cts. The latter quantity is sufficient to fill a basket with a bowl 12 inches wide.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS.

Araucaria excelsa.

FOR CONSERVATORIES AND SUB-TROPICAL SECTIONS.

Araucaria.

Bidwilli. (*Bunya-Bunya Pine, or Moreton Bay Pine.*) A stately tree, attaining a great height; of regular and symmetrical habit; leaves lanceolate, in 2 regular rows; deep green; can stand a frost of 6° to 8° only (Fahr.). $1 to $2 each.

Excelsa. (*Norfolk Island Pine.*) This noble Conifer has succeeded in south Florida, and may be considered hardy in sections where the winter temperature does not fall below 25° Fahr. There are few trees as beautiful. Foliage bright green and dense, on slightly pendulous branches; grows to a great height, but is at its best when of moderate size. Fine plants, 12 inches, $1.50 each; 15 inches, $2 each; 18 inches, $3 each; 24 inches, $5 each.

HARDY CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS FOR OPEN GROUND.

These are grown in pots during a part of the season, and, being sent out with all their roots in a compact ball of earth, there is slight danger of loss in transplanting. We would again urge the necessity of planting small, healthy, pot-grown plants in preference to larger specimens, which can only be furnished from open ground, and with these there is always connected some risk in transplanting. Plants from 4 and 6-inch pots, can be supplied until the middle of April. For full description, see Catalogue No. 1.

Price for plants grown in 4 and 6-inch pots, unless noted, 50 cts. each; 10 plants, our selection of varieties, $4.

Araucaria Imbricata.

(*Chili Pine—Monkey Puzzle.*)

A tree of remarkable aspect. Branches horizontal, leaves stiff and sharp at apex, of a deep green. This tree does not thrive in the middle sections of the South, but is eminently suited to the mountain regions. Imported plants, perfect shape, 2 and 3 feet, $3 to $5 each.

Arborvitæ.

Asiatic Section—BIOTA.

Very beautiful, and of a compact habit; entirely hardy in the South.

Aurea, Aurea conspicua, Aurea nana, Semper aurea.

American Section—THUYA.

Of more vigorous growth, and hardy the country over; among the most valuable evergreens.

Gigantea, or Lobbii, globosa, Peabody.

Cephalotaxus Fortunei.

(*Fortune's Yew.*)

A beautiful evergreen from Japan, of very distinct character.

Chamœcyparis variegata.

(*Variegated Cypress.*)

Closely related to the Retinosporas, and of very ornamental character.

Cupressus.

(*Cypress.*)

Sempervirens horizontalis, Sempervirens pyramidalis, Sempervirens royalii, or Whitleyana. Specimen plants, 5 to 6 feet, from 8 to 10-inch plots, $1 each.

Ericoides, Funebris, Goveneana, Guadaloupensis, Lusitanica, Macrocarpa, Torulosus. Fine plants, 50 cts. each.

Juniperus. (*The Juniper Tree.*)

Irish, Swedish, Japonica variegata, Oblonga, Sabina, Squamata.

Podocarpus. (*Japan Yew.*)

Japonica and **Koraensis.**

Pseudolarix Kæmpferi. (*False Larch.*)

The Golden Pine of the Chinese. $1 each.

Retinospora.

(*Japan Cypress.*)

A valuable genus of small trees or shrubs from Japan very hardy and desirable for small gardens or cemetery lots.

Filifera, Pisifera, Pisifera argentea, Plumosa, Plumosa aurea, Plumosa alba picta, Squarrosa, etc.

Sciadopytis verticillata.

(*Umbrella Pine of Japan.*)

A most striking tree, with leaves in whorls, giving the ends of its branches the appearance of small umbrellas. It is as yet quite rare, and we are not determined as to the most suitable locality for its success; but it is hardy in the Middle states, and will doubtless prove best in the Piedmont region. Imported plants, $2 to $3 each.

Hardy Broad-Leaved Evergreen Trees and Shrubs for Open Ground.

Plants are grown in pots, thereby increasing safety in transplanting, and enabling us to ship with less danger of loss from removal.

Plants from 4 to 6-inch pots, unless specially noted, 50 cts. each; 10 plants, our selection, $4.

Abelia rupestris.

25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

Ardisia crenata.

Alba. With white berries. 25 to 50 cts. each.
Rubra. With red berries. 25 cts. each.

Aucuba. (*Gold-Dust Tree.*)

25 cts. each; larger plants, 50 cts. each.

Japonica, (Male.) Leaves spotted yellow.
Latimaculata. (Female.) Leaves blotched yellow.
Longifolia. (Female.) Leaves narrow; green.
Macrodontha. (Male.) Leaves broad; green.
Picta. (Female.) Leaves broadly variegated.

Berberis.

Fortunei. (*Fortune's Barberry.*) 25 cts. to 50 cts.
Japonica. (*Japan.*) 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

Cleyera Japonica.

With fragrant flowers in May. 25 cts. each.

Eleagnus. (*Japan Oleaster.*)

Frederici variegata, Japonica macrophylla, Pungens variegata, Reflexa aurea. 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

Escallonia Montevidiensis.

25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Gardenia. (*Cape Jasmine.*)

Florida, Fortunei, Japonica variegata, Radicans. 25 cts. each, 10 for $2.

Helianthemum, or Cistus Algarvense.

(*Rock or Sun Rose.*) 25 cts. each.

Ilex. (*Holly.*)

We have a large collection of these desirable plants, which are conspicuous by the various forms and coloring of their foliage. Any ordinary soil suits these, and a group of a few of the most distinct forms a pleasing feature in a garden. We offer 10 varieties, all grafted and imported plants, 8 to 12 inches high, at 50 cts. each.

Illicium Anisatum. (*Anis Tree.*)

25 cts. each.

Jasminum fruticans.

25 cts. each.

Lauro-Cerasus.

Bertini, Colchica, Rotundifolia. (*English Laurel.*) 25 cts. each.

Laurus nobilis. (*Appollo's or Spice Laurel.*)

Beautiful shrub or small tree. 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

Magnolias.

Grandiflora. The king of the southern broad-leaved evergreen trees; needs no description. 1 foot, 50 cts. each.

Grandiflora gloriosa. A sub-variety of grandiflora, with flowers of immense size, often 12 inches in diameter; foliage large, and bronze underneath; a magnificent tree. 1-year, grafted plants, 50 cts. each.

Fuscata. (*Banana Shrub.*) Dwarf-growing variety; in April or May it is covered with a profusion of small flowers, exhaling a most exquisite fragrance, similar to a ripe banana; a great favorite. 8 to 10 inches, 25 cts. each; larger sizes, 50 cts. each.

Olea fragrans. (*Tea Olive.*)

One of our most desirable and popular shrubs; flowers white, small, but of exquisite fragrance, and blooms nearly all winter. Several sizes, 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Osmanthus.

Plants allied to *Olea fragrans*, but with prickly-toothed leaves.

Aquifolium (Holly-leaved), **Aquifolium argenteum, Aquifolium aureum.** 25 cts. and 50 cts. ea.

Photinia serrulata.

25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

Pittosporum Tobira.

25 cts. each.

Ruscus aculeatus. (*Butcher's Broom.*)

25 cts. each.

Viburnum.

Odoratissimum (Chinese), **Tinus** (or *Laurustinus*), **Suspensum.** 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

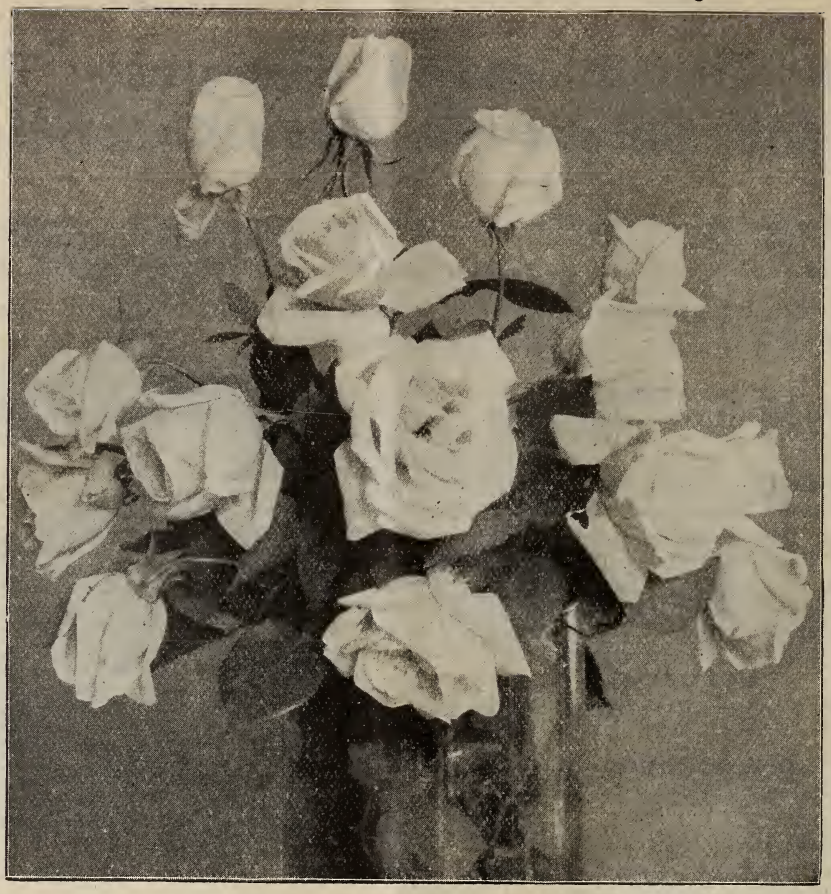
Rhododendrons.

(*Mountain Laurel.*)

IMPORTED PLANTS—Hybrid varieties of Catawbiense.

These shrubs are perfectly hardy, as the type is indigenous to the mountains of Georgia and North Carolina. They require a shady situation and a soil rich in leaf mold. Never plant these shrubs in places where exposed all day to direct sunshine. We offer only grafted plants, which we import annually from Europe. These plants are much superior to the seedlings in the size of clusters and the greater variety of colors, which range from pure white to pink, crimson and purple; 25 varieties. **Prices of grafted plants, 2 and 3 years, with flower buds, $1 to $1.50 each; without flower buds, 75 cts. to $1.50 each.**

Ponticum (Seedling). From Asia Minor. These can be grown more successfully further south than the Catawbiense class. Flowers vary more or less in shade of color, and range from pink to purple. 3 years old, 50 cts. each, $4 per 10; blooming size, $1 each, $7.50 per 10.



New Rose, Souvenir du President Carnot.

ROSES.

The plants offered in this list were all grown in open ground during last summer and potted during January in 4-inch pots. Plants of the **Tea, China** and **Polyantha** classes vary in height from 8 to 12 inches, and of **Hybrid Perpetuals** from 10 to 15 inches.

☞No order can be filled before March 15, as plants are in growing condition, and if planted out before danger of frost is past, loss may ensue. After May 1 no plants will be sent out, as success in transplanting is then uncertain.

Prices, 25 cts. each; 10 plants, our selection, $2, or 100 plants for $15.

SECTION I—On Own Roots.

New Rose, Souvenir du President Carnot.

Color light pink, edge of petals flesh color. Flowers are produced on long stems and are of great substance. Has proved an excellent forcing Rose, and is likely to be a desirable garden variety. From 3-inch pots, not field-grown, 25 cts. each.

Tea, Hybrid Tea and Bourbon.

Angelique Veysset, or **Striped La France.** Similar to La France, but with flowers striped deeper rose and shaded white.

Bon Silene. Rosy carmine, shaded salmon. Fine in bud.

Bride. White, but silvery rose-colored flowers are often produced upon the same plant.

Catherine Mermet. Silvery rose.

Coquette de Lyon. Pale yellow.

Duchesse de Brabant. Salmon pink.

Etoile de Lyon. Canary yellow.

Joseph Metral. Violet carmine.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. White, with light creamy center.

La France. Silvery rose; very large.

Louis Richard. Coppery rose, deeper center.

Mme. Camille. Rosy salmon; very large and very fine.

Mme. Franciska Kruger. Blush, salmon center.

Marie Guillot. Pure white; dwarf.

Princess Vera. Cream, bordered rose.

Souvenir de Francois Gaulain. Magenta red, shaded violet.

Vicomtesse de Wautiers. Rose, tinted whiet and dark rose center.

Zelia Pradel. White, with yellowish center; half-climber.

☞We can suppiy a limited number of plants of about 15 other sorts of Teas.

Clothilde Soupert.

Polyantha Roses.

The Polyanthas are exquisite miniature Roses of the most free-flowering habit and of dwarf growth.

Cecile Brunner. Salmon pink, deeper center.

Clothilde Soupert. Flowers 1½ inches in diameter, beautifully formed; white, with rose or light carmine center; a constant bloomer; a desirable variety for cemeteries.

Etoile d'Or. Center citron yellow, passing to pale chrome.

Marie Favie. Pale rose.

Mignonette. Delicate rose, changing to blush flowers very small.

Crimson Rambler. A vigorous climbing Rose; producing small crimson flowers in the greatest profusion, but blooms in spring only.

SECTION II.—Roses budded upon Manetti.

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY BEFORE ORDERING.

It is impossible to propagate some varieties of Roses upon their own roots, and unless these are budded upon Manetti stocks their cultivation would have to be discontinued. **Budded Roses** in the hands of careful culturists will yield more perfect flowers than could be expected from the same varieties if upon their own roots; **they are especially desirable for Florida and all warm climates,** as their roots penetrate the soil better.

All budded Roses must be carefully watched, and all suckers or shoots which appear below the place where the bud is inserted must be removed, otherwise the stock will outgrow the bud and failure follow. Plant sufficiently deep to place the junction of the bud with the stock from 2 to 3 inches below the surface of the soil.

We therefore **CAUTION persons inexperienced in cultivating budded Roses, not to purchase such plants,** be-

Magna Charta Rose.

ROSES, continued.

cause the neglect in removing suckers will bring disappointment, and create the impression entertained by some purchasers that they have received plants incorrectly named. If the suckers are allowed to grow, the budded portion will often be starved, and instead of a perfect flower answering the description, a small, insignificant flower will be produced. We must decline to entertain any claim for the failure in **budded Roses** from neglect in giving such plants the proper attention.

Hybrid Perpetual, Hybrid Tea and Tea Roses.

A. K. Williams. Bright reddish crimson.

Anna de Diesbach. Satin rose.

Captain Christie. Blush, rosy center.

Charles Dickens. Large, very full; dark rose.

Christine de Noue. Bright carmine, shaded rose, in the style of *Papa Gontier*, but more double.

Docteur Henon. Pure white; wood thornless; an old variety, but among the best of Hybrid Perpetuals; free bloomer.

Duchess of Albany. Deep satin rose—a shade darker than *La France*.

Eliza Boelle. White, center tinged flesh; dwarf.

Eugene Furst. Velvety crimson.

Gen. Washington. Brilliant vermilion; excellent, and free bloomer. (On own roots.)

Gloire de l'Exposition de Bruxelles. Dark crimson, shaded maroon.

Gustave Piganneau. Large, carmine-red; dwarf.

Jules Finger. Blush, pink center.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. White, with light creamy center.

La France. Silvery rose. Flowers upon budded plants are usually larger than upon plants on their own roots.

Mme. Caroline Testout. Clear pink; very large; free bloomer and excellent.

Marguerite de Roman. Salmon flesh.

Marshall P. Wilder. Cherry-carmine.

Magna Charta. (On own roots.) Large, bright pink.

Meteor. Dark velvety crimson.

Mrs. Johg Laing. Soft pink.

Ornament des Jardins. Vivid crimson.

Papa Gontier. Bright red-carmine; reverse of petals purplish; not very double, but fine in bud.

Pride of Reigate. Crimson, striped white; some flowers are often solid pale pink.

Prince Charles d'Arenberg. Rosy carmine, satin sheen.

Princess Imperial Victoria. Resembles Souvenir de la Malmaison, but with light lemon center.

Queen of Queens. Light rose, darker edge; very fine.

Rev. J. B. McCamm. Rosy carmine; large and excellent.

Viscountess Folkestone. Outer petals creamy white, center salmon pink.

Also, a limited number of plants of some 15 other varieties.

Climbing Roses.

Captain Christie. Blush, rosy center; apt to revert to the bush form.

Devoniensis. White flesh center.

Elie de Beauvilain. Soft rose, salmon center.

Emily Dupuy. Fawn, lighter edge of a very distinct color; plant of rather weak constitution.

Lamarque. Pure white. (On own roots.)

Marechal Niel. Deep chrome yellow. A popular variety, free bloomer, and vigorous grower when budded upon Manetti.

Reine Marie Henriette. Bright cherry red.

Reve d'Or, or **Climbing Safrano.** Coppery yellow; fine in bud.

Ev[illegible]ng Peach.

Novelty.

This is one of the most remar[illegible]es. The original tree, now nine years old, has produced fruit during six consecutive y[illegible] **st ripening begins the first of July, and succes= sive crops are produced until t[illegible] of September.**

Fruit of first ripening averages [illegible] by 3 broad. The size of the second and following crops diminishes gradually until that of [illegible]ing is about 2 inches in diameter. Skin creamy white, mottled and striped with light purple [illegible] with red veins near the skin, very juicy, vinous and of excellent flavor; quality very good to [illegible]Indian Blood type; freestone.

Price of trees, for deliv[illegible]er November 1, 1897, 50 cts. each.

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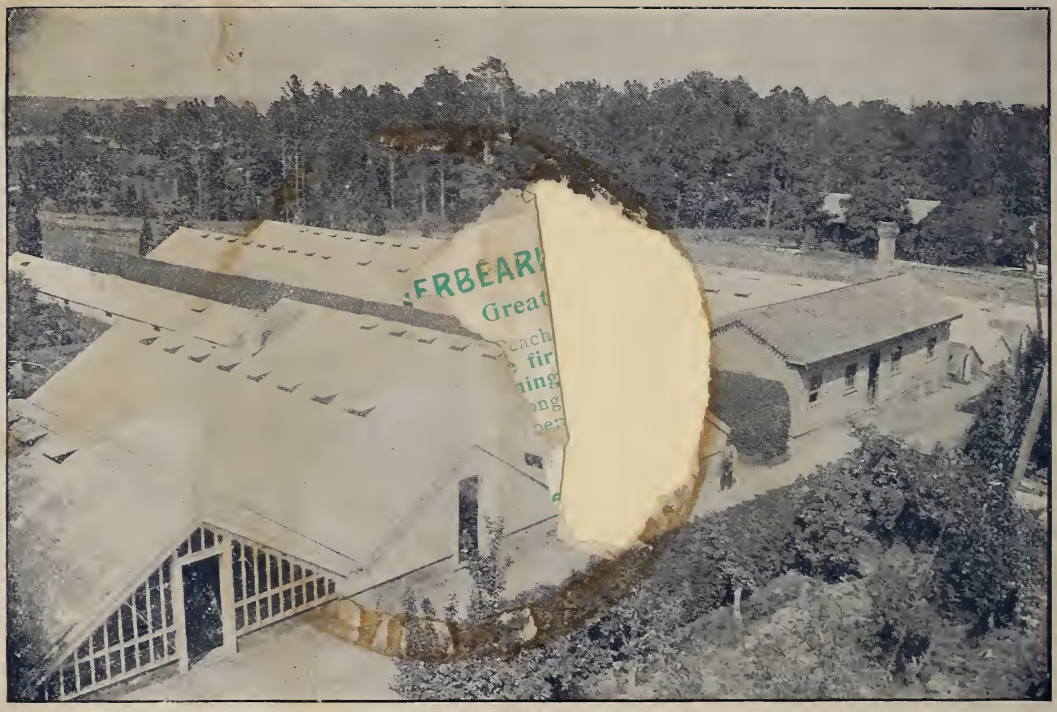

PARTIAL VIEW OF GREENHOUSE DEPARTMENT AT FRUITLAND

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